

PITTSBURGH PLAYGROUNDS

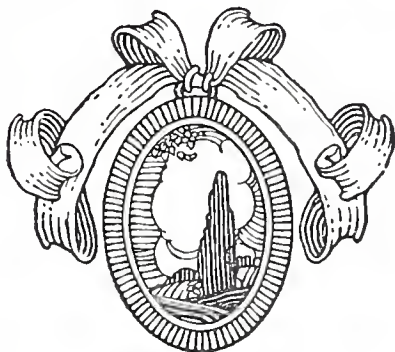
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Study and Recommendations

REPORT No. 1

CITIZENS COMMITTEE
ON CITY PLAN *of* PITTSBURGH

JUNE 1920

Pittsburgh Playgrounds



*Being the First Portion of a Report
Upon the Recreation System*



*A Part of
The Pittsburgh Plan*

PREPARED BY

The Citizens Committee on City Plan of Pittsburgh

JUNE, 1920

CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON CITY PLAN OF PITTSBURGH

ORGANIZED TO PRODUCE THE PITTSBURGH PLAN

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The Pittsburgh Plan

The Citizens Committee on City Plan of Pittsburgh is an unofficial body of private citizens who believe that a definite and workable program of development is even more necessary for the City of Pittsburgh, in its business, than it is for any individual Pittsburgher in his business or profession.

This committee was organized with the single object of producing the Pittsburgh Plan, to give Pittsburgh an orderly, scientific, comprehensive program of city building, and to secure for the people of the city greater comfort, safety, health, convenience, utility and beauty in their daily lives. The committee has no political connections and no partisan purposes.

The Pittsburgh Plan will be based on accurate knowledge of present conditions, with a thorough study of all the factors which make a city. Existing, well ordered projects will be incorporated into the Plan, and full advantage taken of worth-while suggestions in the plans previously made by other bodies.

The Plan will include provision, not only for future needs and future growth, but also for the improvement of existing conditions. It will comprise plans for the city's major streets, for playgrounds and other recreation facilities, for transit and transportation, for housing, for zoning, and for improvement of the city's appearance.

As rapidly as possible, the Citizens Committee will present to the public and to the proper authorities recommendations for the solution of Pittsburgh's problems in the various fields covered by the committee's studies. These reports will be published and made available for public distribution, and the data upon which the recommendations are based will be accessible to interested persons. All inquiries regarding the Citizens Committee and its work should be addressed to the committee's office, First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh.

Note

The substance of the Committee's recommendations for the development of Pittsburgh's playgrounds is fully embodied in Part I (page 7) covering general recommendations; in Part VI (page 17) covering recommendations as to the improvement of existing playgrounds; and more especially in Table "A" (page 22) in which are presented, in the order of their urgency, specific recommendations for a complete playground system to meet the city's present and future needs.

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PITTSBURGH PLAYGROUNDS

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MAP NO. 1

PART I

General Recommendations for Improvement of The Playground System

In addition to the specific items mentioned in Part VI and Table A of this report, the recommendations of the Citizens Committee on City Plan to the citizens of Pittsburgh and their public officials for the development of the playground system*, are as follows:

Playground activities and all other forms of public recreation should be administered by one agency, preferably by a City Department of Recreation. Particular attention should be given to the adjustment of playground activities to the school curriculum. As a step toward this accomplishment, and in order to meet present needs, a working agreement should be effected by the Bureau of Recreation, the Bureau of Parks, the Board of Education, and the North Side Playground Association whereby a unified program of year-round playground activity may be developed. The following points should be covered:

1. The dedication or allotment of the necessary grounds for playground purposes should be made by the City and Board of Education.

2. The City and the Board of Education should adjust their obligations so that the purchase of additional grounds may be effected by either or both.

3. The program of development given in Table A of this report (page 22) should be adopted and, from time to time as funds are available, extensions and improvements should be made. Whenever possible this should be done in order of urgency, undertaking projects at the top of the list. The question of purchase of sites versus development of grounds should be carefully considered. See reference to this question in the explanation of Table A.

4. A complete topographic map, and a plan for ultimate development based thereon, should be prepared by the City for all playgrounds. (The Board of Education should furnish topographic maps of all its playground properties.) No site can justly be called a playground until at least the grading and enclosure are completed.

Whenever a property of rough topography or of considerable variation in grade is considered for purchase, a sketch plan of possible development based upon an accurate topographic survey, together with an estimate of the cost of grading, should be made before purchasing the land. It should not be forgotten that financially the important point is the cost of *usable* land and not necessarily the purchase price of the site.

5. The development of each playground should be undertaken progressively, as indicated in Table A; and no permanent construction whatever should be made in any playground or park until after the plan of ultimate development of that ground has been drawn up and officially adopted.

6. Early development of athletic field centers should be made. These are especially important inasmuch as the facilities there provided will in a large measure meet the need now evidenced by the demand for baseball grounds. At such places the development of community centers will be particularly effective in arousing local interest and spirit which may be expressed in inter-community contests, games and pageants.

7. The Bureau of Parks should be charged with the installation and maintenance of the parking and planting of all city-owned playgrounds, and the playgrounds upon school property

*The present study does not cover all the recreation needs of the City. This report will, therefore, be supplemented by a later report in which will be presented recommendations for those provisions which are here only mentioned or are omitted entirely. These include the use of the rivers for swimming and boating, neighborhood and water-front parks, the fuller use of larger parks, fuller development of community centers, and the like.

might be included. Care of the play space and buildings should of necessity be the responsibility of the operating agency.

8. All playgrounds having enough space for baseball diamond should have facilities for spraying the grounds in winter to provide ice for skating.

9. At all playgrounds a daily record should be kept of the attendance (visits) of boys and girls under ten years of age, boys over ten, and girls over ten. In order that there shall be no discrimination in service, it is desirable that a separate record of negro children should be kept. The place of residence of all children who are regular attendants should be recorded. Such records, heretofore incompletely kept, will be the public's measure of service rendered by the playgrounds, and will be invaluable in determining any need for change in character of activity or for extension of facilities.

10. An adjustment of personnel should be made so that properly qualified supervisors, directors and play leaders, employed by the City or by the Board of Education, may be most efficiently engaged without regard as to whether one or the other agency pays the salary. This will permit of adjustment of playground work to educational work and will prevent duplication of effort.

11. If the playgrounds are not open on Sunday for organized play there should in any case be official supervision of the children and youth who will inevitably congregate upon these grounds.

Only when public opinion has become strong enough to demand the execution of a unified playground program such as is here recommended, to the exclusion of selfish interests, can there be assured economical and efficient expenditure of public funds for development and administration.

It is proper to include here recommendations submitted to the Mayor and Council on April 14, 1920. Details had previously been discussed* in conference with officials so as to provide for reasonable expenditures of available funds. Our official letter of transmittal, dated April 17, reads as follows:†

"After four months of intensive study of the playground and athletic facilities of Pittsburgh, * * * * * it is quite evident that Pittsburgh needs a large sum of money for playgrounds and athletic fields to supply present needs. Two million dollars could be spent to advantage now. An item in the recent bond issue provides \$831,000 for the playground system and its extension and development. We are informed that \$181,000 of this sum was intended by you for public baths.

"In our judgment, the expenditure of \$650,000 of bond funds which are clearly intended for strictly playground purposes should be made so as to best meet the needs of the whole city. We have felt obliged to omit from the recommendations here made certain items of our general program which are also urgently needed * * * *

"It has been our desire to avoid reference to specific properties and rather to mention the approximate location of the most desirable site. To mention only the approximate location has been difficult because in some instances but one property is vacant or, if several are vacant, one is better from the standpoint of ultimate economy or of administration. In the cases where specific properties are mentioned we have, wherever possible, put down the price at which such property was offered to the City. We do not vouch for the fairness and equitable adjustment in any purchase.

"Recommendations:

"Purchase and further equipment of present playgrounds, acquisition and equipment of new playgrounds, and the development of athletic fields, to be expended in the three geographical districts of the city, in the sum of \$650,000, as follows:

*See reference to Arsenal Park in Part IV, page 13, Handicaps upon this Playground Study.

†In order to avoid repetition in this report, certain portions of this letter are omitted without changing its content or meaning. Note that the purchases here recommended are marked in Table A in the column titled "Immediate Purchase."

PITTSBURGH PLAYGROUNDS

“Central and East End District—

(a) Acquisition and complete development of playground adjoining Irene Kaufmann Settlement House....	\$ 81,000
(b) Preliminary grading and equipment of West Penn Playground	15,000
(c) Purchase, equipment, enclosure and planting Homewood Playground	54,000
(d) Purchase and equipment of playground on west side of Larimer Avenue opposite Larimer School....	27,000
(e) Purchase and equipment of playground immediately northwest of Andrews School (Miller property)...	27,000
(f) Equipment of Penn Avenue Playground.....	1,000
(g) Preliminary grading and equipment Arsenal Park Athletic Field	18,000
	—————\$223,000

“South Side District—

(a) Acquisition and development large athletic field site to be chosen	\$ 75,000
(b) Purchase, equipment, enclosure and building Armstrong Playground	107,000
(c) Equipment, Ormsby Playground	3,000
(d) Building, enclosure and equipment Wabash Playground.....	16,000
(e) Building and equipment Ream Playground.....	12,000
(f) Wading pool and equipment Warrington Playground...	6,500
(g) Equipment Beechview Playground	2,500
	—————\$222,000

“North Side District—

(a) Purchase, equipment, enclosure and building for complete new playground Salt Works Property....	97,000
(b) Purchase, equipment, enclosure and building to complete Woods Run Playground	17,000
(c) Purchase, grading, equipment and enclosure to complete playground at Horace Mann School.....	32,000
(d) Grading, enclosure and equipment, Troy Hill Playground	25,000
(e) Grading, enclosure and equipment, Fulton Playground.....	12,000
(f) Purchase, building and equipment for Kimberlin Property	22,000
	—————\$205,000

“It is our belief that if the additional \$181,000 of bond funds can be used for the very urgently needed strictly playground purposes, the money should be so used. Our recommendation for the use of this sum is as follows:

- “(a)—Purchase of site and complete development of the playground and large athletic field for the North Side in the immediate vicinity of the Schiller School.”
- “(b)—Such additional expenditures as may be needed for the complete development of the South Side Athletic Field above recommended.”

PART II

Why Recreation Is Needed

The effectiveness of a city's public recreation service cannot be measured by the number or character of its playgrounds alone. These are an important part of the recreation system and their development is the first step in what should be a well rounded program of public recreation for the whole city. The complexities of city life, the congestion of population, the opportunities and incentives for perversion of childish and youthful activities into unwholesome channels, all these make imperative the establishment of a complete recreation system and program whereby the spare hours from childhood to maturity may be properly and profitably occupied. It should be remembered that, under proper administration, playground activities furnish opportunity for children and youth to secure invaluable training, co-operative competition taking the place of gang-antagonism. Consequently the training and educational function of the playground should not be under-estimated. The justification for so great a public undertaking is its ultimate economy in the upbuilding of a citizenship which shall be sound physically and morally. Much of the expense of present correctional institutions can in the future be saved by a proper recreation program today.

PITTSBURGH'S STANDING

The growth of the public recreation movement in Pittsburgh has not been commensurate with that of other American cities. Pittsburgh ranks *sixty-first in the number* of parks within the city limits. If parks beyond the city boundaries are included (and several cities own such parks) Pittsburgh's rank is sixty-eighth. Since some cities label and maintain very small open spaces as parks, this measure of comparison may seem unfair. The only comparable data, in the 1916 Report of the U. S. Bureau of Census, further

shows that Pittsburgh ranks *twentieth in the area of parks* within the city limits. Pittsburgh ranks *ninety-eighth in proportion of park acreage to population*, but this figure is better than the actual fact because a considerable acreage of our parks is steep and unusable hillside. This city ranks *eighth in number of playgrounds* and *twelfth in acreage of playgrounds*, but here again the steep and unusable land makes our condition far less favorable. On the other hand, Pittsburgh ranks *third in the number of playground workers* paid by the City. Two more comparisons are important, namely, that Pittsburgh ranks *twenty-fifth in the number of baseball diamonds* located in parks, athletic fields, or playgrounds; and ranks *twenty-seventh in the number of tennis courts* similarly located.

DIVERSITY OF MANAGEMENT VERSUS UNIFICATION

Centralization of authority and control is necessary if there is to be a complete and unified program of public recreation. That it is a vital public function is no longer to be questioned; therefore, adequate powers and finances are necessary. The recreation work and facilities in Pittsburgh are now in charge of the City Bureau of Recreation, the City Bureau of Parks, Bureau of Police, the North Side Playground Association, the Board of Education, various social agencies (settlement houses) and industrial corporations. The Citizens Committee on City Plan believes the time is here when proper unification of the work of these groups should be undertaken. The purpose of the present study has been the co-ordination of the physical facilities into a system so adjusted to the city plan as to assure the best service to the people and economy of ultimate unified administration.

PITTSBURGH'S PUBLIC RECREATION NEEDS

The City's needs in public recreation may be briefly summarized as follows:

- (1)—*Centralization of responsibility and effort.*
- (2)—*Preparation and gradual execution of a city-wide recreation program.*
- (3)—*Equipment of playgrounds for year-round use.*
- (4)—*More playgrounds and recreation fields to be owned by the City.*
- (5)—*More parks, development of present ones, and further utilization of parks for genuine recreational work.*
- (6)—*Co-ordination of educational and recreational work.*
- (7)—*Extension of community center activities through wider use of school buildings, and construction of community center buildings where necessary.*
- (8)—*Development of a real boulevard system (for pedestrians as well as motorists).*
- (9)—*Creation of waterfront recreation areas.*
- (10)—*Creation of an outer park system shared by all parts of the metropolitan district.*

PLAYGROUNDS ONLY A PART OF THE PROGRAM

This is a large program, but obviously necessary in view of Pittsburgh's present recreation deficiencies. The physical facilities and development necessary to this program will be dealt with in full in reports to be published by the Citizens Committee on City Plan. It is referred to here primarily to call attention to the fact that playgrounds are merely a part of the whole recreation problem. Any such study of the playground situation as we are now making would be altogether irrelevant were it to ignore this relationship.

PART III

Playground Types

One of the great deficiencies of playground work is its ineffectiveness during a large part of the year. If a city is at all justified in expending money for playground purposes, that expenditure should be made in accordance with the need to be met, and not merely for supplying something that can be used only two or three months out of the twelve. If recreation is needed at all it is needed all the time. Consequently the playgrounds should either be located next to the school or should be provided with proper buildings.

In general it may be said that there are two types of playgrounds. The athletic field is ordinarily not included but is considered in connection with larger recreation areas. Often both types of playground are included within the boundaries of one site, but there is a difference in the requirements of each, and they should be thought of independently. The first type, or Junior Playground, is for children under ten years of age, where boys and girls play together. The second type, to which we refer as the Senior Playground, is for children over ten years of age, i. e., for adolescents and youth; and in this playground provision is made for separation of activities of the boys and the girls.

JUNIOR PLAYGROUNDS—(LOCATION, SIZE, EQUIPMENT)

The small children's playground (Junior Playground) should preferably be located next to the public school in order to facilitate co-ordination of educational and recreational activities, and in order to make use of the school plant. If located next to a school, the school building should be used throughout the year; or if not so located, the playground should be provided with a building which will have as a minimum a meeting room of ample size, toilets, drinking fountain, shelters, office and dressing room for supervisor, and storage space. Where the playground can be located next to the public school, a considerable saving will be made by not having to construct a new building.

Preferably the small children's playground should not be located upon a major street, i. e., a busy thoroughfare. An ideal location midway between major streets would eliminate the necessity for the children to make any dangerous crossings. The actual effective radius of the influence of a small children's playground will normally be not over one-quarter mile, and even less when there are intervening barriers such as ravines or bluffs.

Approximately one acre should be provided for the small children's playground, but this depends upon the plan to be adopted and the usefulness of the site. It will be difficult to place upon less than one acre those things which a small children's playground should have—sand pile, wading pool, giant stride, slide and swings. All such playgrounds should be provided with a fence and a border planting strip; these facilitate organized play and add seclusion and attractiveness. This playground may be combined with other recreation facilities, such as large parks or playgrounds, but where this is done the facilities should be clearly separated and capable of independent, non-conflicting operation.

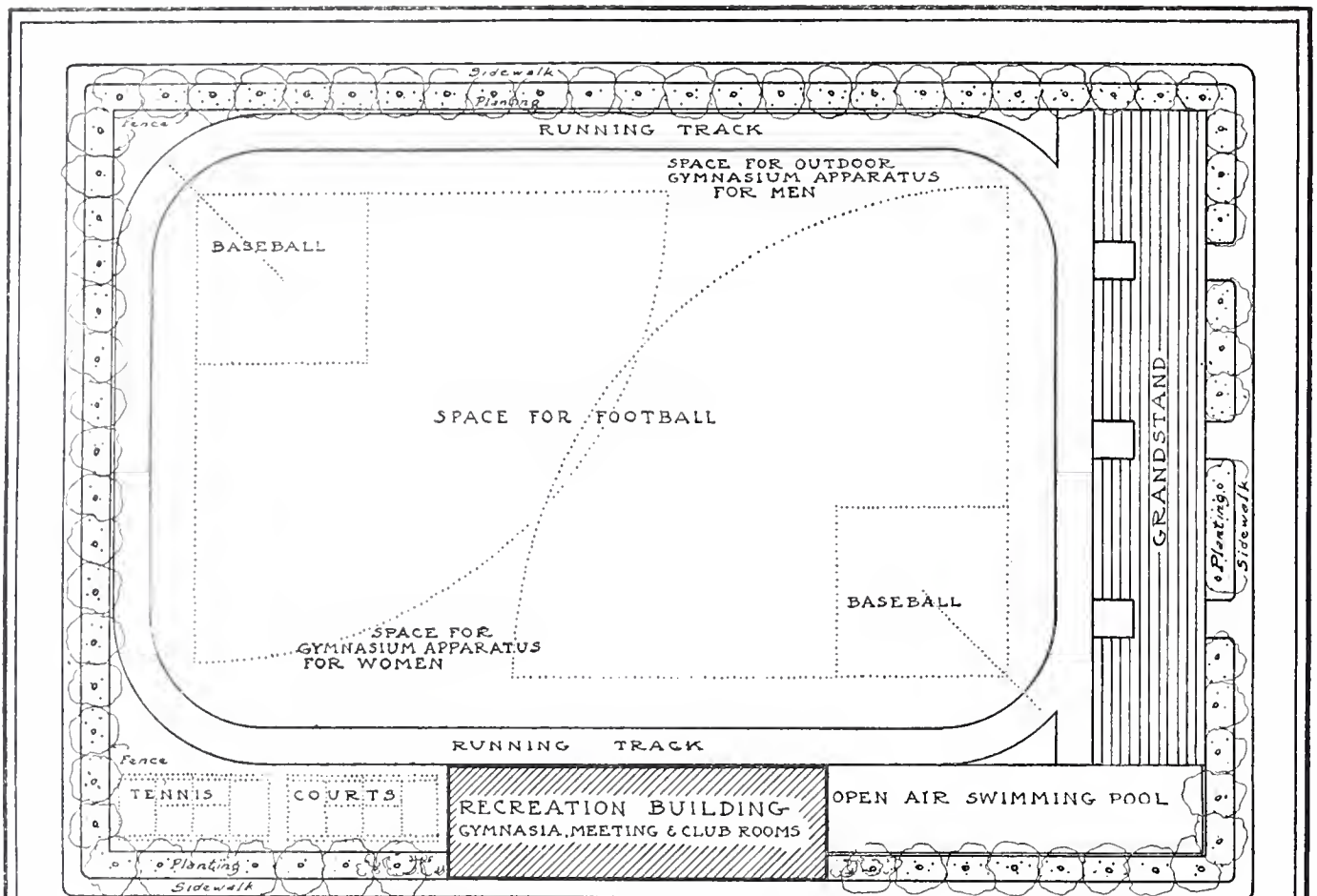
SENIOR PLAYGROUNDS—(LOCATION, SIZE, EQUIPMENT)

The second type of playground (Senior Playground), that for children over ten years of age, should also be located if possible next to the public school—for the same reasons mentioned in connection with the small children's playground. If it is not so located, it should be provided with a permanent building so that effective year-round use of facilities may be made. Such a building should have as a minimum one large and one small meeting room, gymnasium, lockers, toilets, drinking fountain, shelters, and supervisor's office. The playground should not be located upon a major street if this can be avoided. This type of playground might also be combined with other recreational facilities such as those of a park or athletic field. Where this is done a separation of activities should be provided for so that there may be independent, non-conflicting operation.

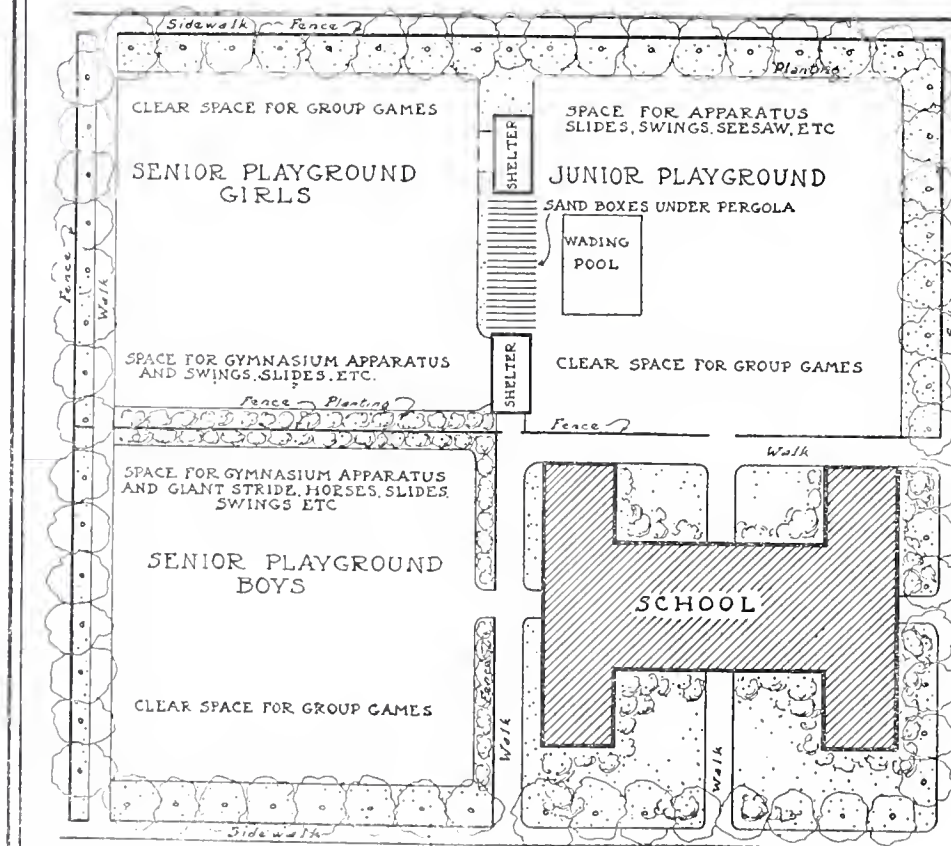
This type of playground will normally have an effective influence over an area within one-quarter to one-half mile from the grounds, depending upon topography and difficulties of access.

The playground for children over ten should be approximately two acres in size, depending upon the plan of development and the usability of the site. The playground should be equipped with such play apparatus as is best suited to the requirements of the children who are to use the grounds. Children in congested districts often need more apparatus than children living in more open parts of the city. If not beside a public school, there should be a building as above noted. In addition to these provisions an open space for games is essential. There should be a separation of boys' and girls' activities. A fence and a border planting strip are needed to facilitate organized play and add seclusion and attractiveness.

PITTSBURGH PLAYGROUNDS



ATHLETIC FIELD CENTER



POSSIBLE
ARRANGEMENT
OF DIFFERENT
TYPES OF
PLAYGROUND
ON
MINIMUM
SIZE PLOTS
OF GROUND

0 50 100
SCALE IN FEET.

ATHLETIC FIELDS

One of the greatest needs in better recreation, particularly in Pittsburgh, is the athletic field designed so as to provide those things which cannot be provided upon smaller playgrounds. The needs of older boys, of young people generally, and of adults can be met adequately in no other way. Such fields with tennis courts, running tracks, baseball and football grounds, and a good locker building should be provided at stated intervals in accessible locations throughout the city. They may adjoin or be near a main thoroughfare. These fields will afford facilities to persons living within an area up to approximately one mile distant from them, if there are no serious barriers to make the field inaccessible. The field should be upward to five acres in size, depending upon the number and kinds of facilities to be provided and the number of users to be served. It has been customary to provide these facilities only in larger parks. Where they have been provided upon the playgrounds they are of insufficient number to meet the demands of any particular neighborhood and they frequently handicap ordinary playground activities. This condition in Pittsburgh has contributed to a confusion in the popular mind as to just what a playground is. A ground used solely or primarily for baseball is a playground only in a very limited sense. An athletic field center, with the facilities above noted, constitutes one of the most popular provisions for public recreation both for those who participate and for spectators. Considerably more attention should be given to the development of such centers in Pittsburgh. This is particularly true because of the practical impossibility of securing and supervising as many small and isolated ball fields as would meet the demand.

PART IV

General Condition of Pittsburgh's Playgrounds

It is recognized that approval of the playground item in the 1919 bond issue election indicates that the people desire improvement. An examination of the present playgrounds for the purpose of estimating their usefulness in meeting the general city-wide problem of recreation reveals a most unsatisfactory condition. This is not a criticism of their administration, for the same condition has existed until recent years in many other cities. However, it is evident that no administration can produce first-class results with an unimproved and inadequate physical plant, or a plant which does not permit of economical and efficient administration. The present playgrounds have not, in all cases, been located so as to best serve the majority of the people. Most of them are deficient in equipment; some of them are practically nothing but vacant lots; and for others the cost of grading alone to make them thoroughly usable may prohibit development for some time. It is not possible at many of the grounds to give service for more than two months of the year (July and August). There is no established relationship between the location of playgrounds and the location of such public parks as do now, or may later, provide recreation facilities, nor is there a consistent relationship between the playgrounds and the schools. This poor adjustment means greater cost of supervision and direction, and needless duplication of effort. If the effectiveness of the physical playground system of Pittsburgh were measured upon a scientific basis, it is doubtful if it would record an efficiency of over five per cent. As we have already noted, unification of effort by the various agencies now associated with the problem, will most effectively aid in securing the desired development.

HANDICAPS UPON THIS PLAYGROUND STUDY

We call attention to the fact that the present study has been considerably hampered by a lack of official information or record with respect to most of the playgrounds. The City possessed plans of but two or three of the sites which it owns or leases. At our request, outline maps were made of the others. Many of these areas are on hillsides or in ravines, and without topographic maps it is impossible to determine how much of each site can be utilized for recreation purposes. The City is now making topographic maps of these areas but they have not been completed. We have been compelled to make rough but fairly accurate topographic surveys of seven of these areas, in order to estimate the service they might render if fully developed.

Topographic maps of Herron Hill, Mt. Washington, Olympia, McKinley and Riverview Parks have been lent us by the City. The first three are correct; the last two are inaccurate by reason of developments made on the ground and never recorded. Topographic maps of Highland and Schenley Parks exist but have not been corrected and brought up to date. Therefore our recommendations with respect to the parks are general only; specific recommendations being deferred until later.

Believing that the City owned Arsenal Park and that the importance of that site justified considerable expenditure, this Committee was prepared to make such a recommendation to the Mayor and Council on April 14th, (see page 8). At the last moment we had positive assurance from City officials that the City did not own this park and we therefore modified our recommendation. We have since been authoritatively advised that the City does own Arsenal Park; and we believe the ownership of all playgrounds to be as indicated in this report.

We have plotted the census of school population (made by the Board of Education last summer) throughout the city, block by block—a tedious and slow process, but giving us absolutely invaluable information as to where the children live. In this work we have had the additional handicap of chaos in the numbering of the houses in almost all parts of the city. This situation also has delayed our plotting of the cases of delinquency between the ages of 6 and 21 years which we have listed from the 1919 records of the Juvenile and Morals Courts. About 95% of this data is plotted very accurately. The remaining 5% may show an occasional inaccuracy of a block or two, but this is not sufficient to make any change in our conclusions.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SECURED FOR PLAYGROUND STUDY

With the assistance of officials of the Board of Education we have checked over all the properties, developed and undeveloped, which are owned by that body. In the case of the smaller properties where the space seemed usable for small children's playgrounds, we have been forced to investigate carefully and to visit the sites to confirm the information. Here it has been necessary to differentiate between spaces usable for organized play and spaces which are really serviceable only as school yards.

METHOD OF PRESENTATION

In order to simplify the presentation of our analysis of playground properties, we have considered the City in the three natural geographical divisions formed by the rivers—The Central and East End District, the South Side District, and the North Side District. Maps for each district are included as follows:

- (1)—*Distribution of general population as estimated in 1920.*
- (2, 3, 4)—*System of Senior Playgrounds showing the area of influence of each and the areas to be served by existing and urgently-needed playgrounds and by future developments. (Central, South and North Districts.)*
- (5, 6, 7)—*Complete Playground and Athletic Field System showing by symbols the facilities existing and proposed, and the location of schools and community houses. (Central, South and North Districts.)*
- (8, 9, 10)—*System of Senior Playgrounds showing the area of influence of each in relation to the school population, and differentiating between the areas served by existing grounds and the areas where service is urgently needed. (Central, South and North Districts.)*
- (11, 12, 13)—*System of Senior Playgrounds showing the area of influence of each in relation to juvenile delinquency, and differentiating between the areas served by existing grounds and the areas where service is urgently needed. (Central, South and North Districts.)*

These maps are supplemented by a general table, placed at the end of this report, on which will be found all of the existing and future sites or localities to be served, listed in order of urgency. This table contains practically all the information (in so far as it is now available) necessary to an under-

standing of the playground needs of the City. It is substantially a program for development of the playground system; and from time to time, as money becomes available, one or more projects at the top of the list should be undertaken. Throughout this report the number in parenthesis used with each site represents the position of that site in the table and the order in which its development should be undertaken.

PART V.

Theoretical Service and Capacity For Service

For accurately measuring playground service there has never been developed a universally accepted standard which can be applied to the Pittsburgh situation. This Committee has, therefore, worked out what it believes to be a reasonable and conservative method of estimating: First, the amount of playground service which any given number of children might be counted upon to make use of; and, second, the amount of such service which a particular playground can provide if completely developed and administered with maximum efficiency. After the playgrounds have been well developed and attendance records carefully kept, it will be possible to establish a more accurate method of measuring service. In the meantime our method, as described below, has been to evaluate existing playgrounds (see Part VI) for the purpose of determining the need for development and extension of the system. The same method may be applied to the playgrounds of the proposed system (See Table A on page 24), in which case it should be noted that the fitting of old and new playgrounds into the system has cut down the areas of influence or service districts of the present system. This reduction in area of influence naturally reduces the number of children to be served by a playground.

METHOD OF ESTIMATING NEED FOR SERVICE

The local office of the U. S. Weather Bureau gives us the average number of days of good weather in Pittsburgh throughout the year as follows: April 15 days; May, June, July, August, September, October and November, each 20 days; and collectively during December, January, February and March 40 days. These total 195 days.

VACATION PERIOD

During July and August, when the schools are not in session, a playground should provide morning, afternoon and evening periods of play activity for 40 days out-of-doors and 22 days indoors. On the basis of one child this is equivalent to 120 visits outdoors and 66 visits indoors.

THE SCHOOL YEAR

During the ten months of the school year there are 155 days suitable for outdoor activity of which 115 days are in the spring and autumn months and 40 days in the winter months. The remaining 148 days are, of course, suitable for indoor play in the recreation (or school) building.

Where a playground is located next to and is co-ordinated with a school, two periods of outdoor activity each good day and one period of indoor play other days are possible. On the basis of one child this is equivalent to 230 outdoor visits and 148 indoor visits for recreation purposes.

Where a playground is not located next to a school or used in conjunction therewith one period of outdoor play each good day and one period other days in the recreation building are possible. On the one child basis this is equivalent to 115 outdoor visits and 148 indoor visits.

In addition to the foregoing, one visit outdoors (or indoors) is possible on each of the 40 good winter days regardless of the playground being located next to a school or otherwise. Assembling these figures we get the following:

PITTSBURGH PLAYGROUNDS

THEORETICAL MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITS FOR ONE CHILD TO A PLAYGROUND—"Y"

	School Year	Vacation Period	Full Year
Playground next to, and co-ordinated with a school.	Outdoor Activity	230 visits.....	120 visits.....
	Additional on Winter Days.....	40 visits.....	40 visits.....
	Indoor Activity	148 visits.....	66 visits.....
	Total	418 visits.....	186 visits.....
Playground not co-ordinated with a school.	Outdoor Activity	115 visits.....	120 visits.....
	Additional on Winter Days.....	40 visits.....	40 visits.....
	Indoor Activity	148 visits.....	66 visits.....
	Total	303 visits.....	186 visits.....

Playground administrators estimate that the children who regularly attend playgrounds give about one-half of their available time to this activity. Therefore one-half of the maximum number of visits (Y), indicated in the foregoing table, multiplied by the given number of children (X) should show the possible reasonable demand for playground service in terms of visits. In order to be conservative we make a reduction of 10% to allow for such children as may be ill, working, or prevented by any other cause from using playground facilities. Stated more simply, this gives:

THE FORMULA

Nine-tenths of X times $\frac{1}{2}$ Y equals the number of visits that the given number of children may be counted upon to make.

ESTIMATED MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITS ACCOMMODATED BY ANY PLAYGROUND

Inasmuch as the estimated potential attendance (number of visits) by any given number of children may exceed the capacity of a playground even when the fullest possible development of site and buildings has been made, it becomes necessary to estimate that capacity in terms of visits which can be accommodated. Where topographic surveys exist or grounds are developed we can estimate the square foot area of usable playground space, of building area, and of unusable ground. Where ground is rough and no surveys exist we must guess what proportion of the known full area is going to be usable, etc. An allotment of 50 square feet per child outdoors and the same allotment indoors (allowing for other uses of building and somewhat less active indoor activity) will give us the capacity of a playground in number of children who can be accommodated at any one time. Since the square-foot area of outdoor play space (a) plus square-foot area of building (b) plus square-foot area of unusable ground (c) equals full area of site, we have:—"a" divided by 50 equals the number of children outdoors at any one time (v) and this is equivalent to that number of visits (v) on the one child basis; i. e., this process of division gives a certain number of "child-visits" (v) at any one time or period of outdoor play. Similarly "b" divided by 50 gives the number of child-visits (v) indoors. If we multiply the number of child-visits by the proper number taken from the table of Maximum Visits for One Child to a Playground (above), we will get the capacity of the particular playground in terms of child-visits per year. (This is the unit used in most playground attendance records.) We then have:

*Capacity of a Playground in Child-visits per year
for a playground next to a school is 604 times "V"
for a playground not next to a school is 489 times "V"*

PART VI

Existing Playgrounds and Service

If the formula worked out in Part V is to be applied to existing playgrounds, two allowances should be made. The first, because our recorded school children do not include children under six years or youths over sixteen years. If these are added the number of children might be increased from 30 to 50% but in order that our figures may be beyond any question conservative, we ignore this factor entirely. The second allowance should be made because of the fact that in a number of instances a fifteen-minute walking distance area around an existing playground overlaps an adjacent similar area. We have allowed for such overlapping by reducing the number of children in individual cases from 5 to 20%. The results will be found in Tables C-1, C-2 and C-3.

CENTRAL AND EAST END DISTRICTS—WARDS 1 TO 15 INCLUSIVE

(See Maps 1, 2, 5, 8, 11)

There are now 28,385 children between 6 and 16 years of age in the Central and East End District who do not live within fifteen minutes' walk of any existing playground.

The schools of this district, with the present enrollment, are listed in Table B-1. The number in parenthesis before each school name indicates that that school is located within the area of influence of the particular playground (present or proposed) bearing that number in Table A on pages 24-27. It will be seen that the schools attended by the children of a playground influence area are in some cases outside that area and lie in an adjoining area.

TABLE B-1—SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, FEBRUARY, 1920

School	Children	School	Children	School	Children
(26) Forbes	1088	(65) Liberty	523	(22) Brushton	729
(5) Hancock	444	(49) Shakespeare	438	(22) Bennett	784
(5) Grant	416	(30) Friendship	615	(22) Baxter	326
(29) Ralston	235	(77) Osceola	486	(22) Crescent	488
(25) O'Hara	541	(8) Andrews	719	(24) Homewood	1175
(7) Franklin	1075	(10) Woolslair	621	(21) Belmar	925
(18) Moorhead	1110	(10) Washington	470	(84) Park Place	329
(7) Miller	841	(10) Foster	416	(76) Sterrett	337
(5) Letsche	509	(23) Bayard	336	(87) Linden	415
(4) Soho	739	(17) McCandless	497	(61) Colfax	532
(31) Holmes	1045	(17) McCleary	346	(61) Forward Ave.	358
(54) Bellefield	676	(17) Mt. Albion	96	(93) Swisshelm	147
(20) Minersville	491	(96) Sunnyside	211	(67) Wightman	512
(12) Somers	458	(68) Morningside	324	(39) Greenfield	562
(4) Rose	588	(35) Fort Pitt	490	(57) Squirrel Hill	12
(36) Madison	493	(30) Garfield	650	(39) Logan	332
(20) Watt	996	(59) Fulton	708	(57) Roosevelt	623
(12) McKelvy	1072	(1) Dilworth	663	(93) Browns	69
(25) Springfield	289	(26) Rogers	655	(34) Hazelwood	1347
(13) Penn	563	(45) Lemington	953	(42) Glenwood	435
(10) McKee	121	(1) Lincoln	951	(34) Gladstone	474
(10) Lawrence	471	(1) Larimer	1242		

PITTSBURGH PLAYGROUNDS

TABLE C-1—EXISTING PLAYGROUNDS, SERVICE AND CAPACITY FOR SERVICE

Playground	Delinquency Cases, within 15 minutes' walk—1919	No. Children within 15 min. walk 1919	Allow. made for overlap. Deduct	Recorded visits by children 1919	Estimated Ultimate Cap. Child-visits per year	Est. probable visits from child. within 15 min. walk per year
(4) Soho	153	4418	20%	No Record	1,152,000	776,164
(5) Washington Park	340	4750	20%	140,341	{ 1,479,196 583,196 (\$)	834,480
(10) Arsenal Park	219	3928	20%	18,432	1,152,000	690,032
(12) McKelvy School	...	3705	20%	22,855*	{ 1,014,720 108,720 (\$)	805,736
(13) West Penn	104	3535	5%	28,311	1,152,000	737,368
(20) Watt	110	2595	10%	11,189*	217,440	634,502
(23) Lawrence Park	143	2722	20%	71,142	570,240 (\$)	478,240
(24) Homewood	60	2470	x	30,060*	{ 1,273,232 367,232 (\$)	671,346
(29) Ralston	109	976	x	27,485*	367,232	265,156
(35) Garfield	65	1675	x	19,788*	606,080	455,114
(42) Burgwin	32	887	x	22,099*	519,440 (\$)	194,712
Lewis	37	1586	5% (†)	36,573	(†)	330,864
Flinn	217	4284	x (‡)	8,329*	(‡)	(‡)
Sullivan	...	890	x (‡)	No Record	(‡)	(‡)
Greenfield	...		x (‡)	12,564*	(‡)	(‡)

*Summer only. (†) Made unusable by new street; will be abandoned. (‡) Leased site, not included in new proposals and therefore not figured here.
(\$) After making deduction for ball field.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that *Soho*, *Arsenal*, and *West Penn* sites are ample enough to provide, when developed, for more normal playground service than will be demanded by the children now living within 15 minutes' walk. The two latter may also provide general athletic facilities and still more than meet the need for normal playground activity.** *Washington Park*, *McKelvy* and *Homewood* grounds will not accomplish the same result if an adequate allowance of space is made for baseball; but they would be entirely adequate if baseball gives place to normal playground activity when the latter is more generally and intensively developed. *Lawrence Park*, *Garfield* and *Burgwin* after deducting space for a ball field still remain adequate to provide for the demand that might be made by the children now living within 15 minutes' walk. There is, therefore, no necessity for extending the *Lawrence Park* and *Garfield* grounds. To make *Burgwin* an Athletic Field Center it would be desirable now or later to extend the grounds. The *Ralston* (Penn Avenue) grounds are not adequate for both baseball and a full development of other activities; but if the lease of this ground is continued all the normal needs may be met. With industry replacing dwellings in this locality, the demands for normal playground service will later fall off and eventually the service may be discontinued. The *Watt* School grounds are obviously inadequate and will have to be extended.

Several points should be especially noted, as follows:

Lewis Playground will lose about 60 feet of the level portion when the Irvine Street-Second Avenue improvement is made. The playground used here should be abandoned. The balance of the lower plot should be sold for commercial purposes, and the money used to meet other playground needs. The upper portion of the site should be traded for property adjoining the school yard of Gladstone School (Hazelwood avenue) so as to provide an adequate play-ground there.

The activity at the present *Greenfield* site should be transferred to the site of the proposed Greenfield School until the population of the locality gives more proof of the need for additional space.

The *Sullivan* playground activities should be transferred to Holmes School and the ball field activities to Schenley Park.

**Soho should have a like development but must be extended for that purpose. Only such extension and development will justify the very costly grading required. The only alternative would seem to be to abandon the site except a piece at the lower end, and to secure and develop the Flinn Grounds as an Athletic Field Center. This would not make for economical administration. The greater accessibility of Soho has determined our recommendation that it be extended and developed.

PITTSBURGH PLAYGROUNDS

The *Flinn* grounds are leased and baseball at this site should be continued until the Soho Grounds are developed. Location and use of the Flinn property do not suggest permanent playground development here. Other provisions we recommend seem more satisfactory and more economical for administration. If, however, the Flinn Grounds should be given to the City a readjustment might be made. (See footnote on Soho site, page 18.)

The *Homewood* site is important. Westinghouse Park, just across the railroad, would serve as well, and is larger. Playground activity is prohibited in the deed of gift of that property to the City. If this prohibition can be removed, Westinghouse Park should be fully developed; otherwise the Homewood site should be purchased.

SOUTH SIDE DISTRICT—WARDS 16 TO 20 INCLUSIVE

(See Maps 1, 3, 6, 9, 12)

There are now 14,917 children between 6 and 16 years of age in the South Side District who do not live within fifteen minutes walk of any existing playground.

The Schools of this district, with the present enrollment, are listed in Table B-2. The number in parenthesis before each school name indicates that that school is located within the area of influence of the particular playground (present or proposed) bearing that number in Table A on pages 24 to 27. It will be seen that the schools attended by the children of a playground influence area are in some cases outside that area and lie in an adjoining area.

TABLE B-2—SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, FEBRUARY, 1920

School	Children	School	Children	School	Children
(9) Wickersham	666	(16) Beltzhoover	913	(28) Whittier	345
(9) Morse	842	(55) Montooth	193	(94) Snodgrass	565
(9) Brashear	418	(98) Bon Air	47	(73) Luckey	218
(48) Bane	326	(82) Brookline	429	(38) Stephens	360
(15) Humbolt	744	(83) West Liberty	307	(41) Westlake	495
(6) Birmingham	511	(74) Beechwood	...	(56) Harwood	589
(6) Bedford	497	(74) Beechview	585	(58) American Ave.	451
(19) Jefferson	254	(79) Lee	216	(58) Chartiers	56
(75) Knox	433	(28) Cargo	522	(85) Esplen	316
(19) Allen	963	(28) Prospect	943		

TABLE C-2—EXISTING PLAYGROUNDS. SERVICE AND CAPACITY FOR SERVICE

Playground	Delinquency Cases within 15 minutes' walk—1919	No. Children within 15 min. walk 1919	Allow. made for overlap. Deduct	Recorded visits by children 1919	Estimated Ultimate Cap. Child-Visits per year	Est. probable visits from child. within 15 min. walk per year
(6) Armstrong	153	3257	15%	57,360*	550,560	607,804
(15) Ormsby Park	117	3930	15%	72,404	556,320	733,464
(16) Warrington	40	2216	x	61,976	691,200	486,536
(28) Ream	40	1555	x	13,535*	601,920	341,356
(38) Wabash	35	1336	x	22,512*	914,400 (\$)	293,288
(48) Arlington	50	1378	5%	15,307*	625,140 (\$)	355,756
(58) Sheraden Park	15	1587	x	8,815*	1,152,000	348,432
(74) Beechview	9	420	x	5,682*	991,164 (\$)	114,156
South Side	160	2866	(‡)	57,603	(‡)	(d)
Cuthbertson	43	1119	(‡)	7,557*	(‡)	(d)

*Summer only. (\$) After making deduction for ball field. (‡) Small area, Junior Playground, not figured here.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that *Ormsby Park* and *Armstrong* playgrounds are inadequate; that *Warrington* and *Ream* are ample if an allowance is not made for permanent baseball facilities; that *Sheraden* is more than ample for an Athletic Field Center; and that *Wabash*, *Arlington* and *Beechview* are also ample for normal playground activity after space is allowed for baseball.

A few points should be specifically noted, as follows:

PITTSBURGH PLAYGROUNDS

The *Armstrong site*, now leased, should be acquired or else an area of similar or larger size found within two or three blocks. The *Armstrong site* is the only usable vacant one in the proper location. Other grounds must be developed to relieve any excess demand made in the future for service at this site.

The needs of *Ormsby Park* district are so great that we would be glad if it were possible to replace the separate parcels of land here by a larger site in one piece. Any future inadequacy in service must be supplied at another ground; hence our recommendation for a playground at Twenty-sixth and Jane streets.

South Side and *Cuthbertson* are small areas. It seems desirable to continue the former as a Junior Playground accessory to the *Armstrong site*. *Cuthbertson* is small and varies at least 40 feet in elevation. It would be unwise to do the costly grading necessary to make the site usable; and the playground should be abandoned, except for a portion at the top which may be added to the play yard of *Cargo School*.

NORTH SIDE DISTRICT—WARDS 21 TO 27 INCLUSIVE

(See Maps 1, 4, 7, 10, 13)

There are now 6,700 children between 6 and 16 years of age in the North Side District who do not live within fifteen minutes' walk of any existing playground.

The schools of this district, with the present enrollment, are listed in Table B-3. The number in parenthesis before each school name indicates that that school is located within the area of influence of the particular playground (present or proposed) bearing that number in Table A on pages 24 to 27. It will be seen that the schools attended by the children of a playground influence area are in some cases outside that area and lie in an adjoining area.

TABLE B-3—SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, FEBRUARY, 1920

School	Children	School	Children	School	Children
(37) Conroy	1406	(2) East Street	526	(46) Linwood	424
(3) Manchester	1745	(14) Troy Hill	681	(80) Valley	131
(43) Daniel Webster	498	(50) Duquesne	318	(46) McNaugher	581
(11) Cowley	925	(14) Spring Hill	292	(64) City View	53
(2) East Park	671	(11) Columbus	836	(33) Woods Run	783
(2) Lockhart	579	(62) Clayton	619	(40) Horace Mann	906
(2) Latimer	206	(53) Fine View	284	(63) John Morrow	807
(2) Schiller	496	(66) Perry	771	(47) Halls Grove	406
(14) Spring Garden	457	(80) Longfellow	163		

TABLE C-3—EXISTING PLAYGROUNDS, SERVICE AND CAPACITY FOR SERVICE

Playground	Delinquency Cases within 15 minutes' walk—1919	No. Children within 15 min. walk 1919	Allow. made for overlap. Deduct	Recorded visits by children 1919	Estimated Ultimate Cap. Child-Visits per year	Est. probable visits from child. within 15 min. walk per year
(14) Troy Hill Basin and Gardner....	83	3667	x	Not Recorded	1,320,960 (\$)	805,200
(33) Woods Run	19	1048	x	Not Recorded	167,300	284,786
(37) Fulton	78	2998	5%	Not Recorded	610,040	774,026
(43) Phipps	68	861	10%	Not Recorded	847,412	210,494

(§) After making deduction for ball field.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that *Phipps* playground is adequate for normal activity; that *Woods Run* is inadequate and should be extended; that *Fulton* is inadequate (it cannot be extended); and that when *Gardner* and the *Troy Hill Basin* site are considered as one unit they are entirely adequate even after allowance has been made for a ball field. The peculiar character of the *Gardner* site and the obvious suitability of the *Troy Hill Basin* site for a swimming pool and overlook park preclude the development of this unit as an Athletic Field Center.

CONCLUSION

In order that there may be better adjustment of playground service to needs, a complete system has been developed as indicated in Table A and by the maps. On the maps which show the playground system by means of symbols all existing and urgently needed sites are marked, but some of the future sites are not shown. These are omitted in order to simplify the maps. Where a known property would be the logical place for a playground in the future a symbol is placed on the map to indicate this.

New playgrounds will supply the service that some of the present grounds cannot supply for children within 15 minutes' walk of them. They will supply service for those who live a greater distance from existing playgrounds. They will attract children who, although now living within 15 minutes' walk of a playground, will not climb a hill to reach the grounds—for example, those living near the Garfield or the Gardner grounds. In the new system especial emphasis is placed upon Athletic Field Centers, although it is recognized that some of the Senior Playgrounds will probably always be adequate for baseball and others will be adequate for several years until normal playground activities have been fully developed.

Explanation of Table A

The numbered items in this table indicate for the most part the proper order of urgency of the Senior Playgrounds (see Part III) of the proposed system. The items lettered b, c or d, under the numbered items are Junior Playgrounds (see below). Their order of importance cannot be told at this time but will appear as the playground system becomes more fully developed. They do not take precedence over any numbered item in the list.

Items No. 1 to No. 46 inclusive, together with three existing playgrounds numbered 48, 58 and 74, are considered to be urgently needed. Under any conditions that may now be foreseen they take precedence over everything else in the table except the Athletic Field Centers.

The items bearing numbers above 46, other than those noted, are included so that conditions may be known in localities where needs are not urgent, and as evidence that the whole city has been studied. They may be regarded as unimportant until the population in those districts changes.

It is not recommended that a playground be absolutely finished to the last detail before money is spent to acquire a new site which would be lost by delay; but it is urgently recommended that all the more important playgrounds be brought as quickly as possible up to the point of completed grading and enclosure.

There is normally a variation or fluctuation in the distribution of children throughout existing residence sections of the city. There are sections where residences will gradually be eliminated, and other districts where more intensive development will be made. To meet these changing conditions there should be periodically a collection and analysis of the necessary statistics and a re-rating of the playground areas in conformity thereto. It would be advisable to collect the statistics yearly and to make the re-rating every three or five years.

AREA OF INFLUENCE—(4 Columns.)

Upon the data in these columns has been based the rating which fixes the order of importance of the playgrounds. These columns show respectively the number of children between 6 and 16 years of age in the area of influence in 1919 (children under 6 and youth over 16 have not been counted); the number of juvenile delinquency cases there in 1919; the average number of persons per acre of land living in that area; and (where the cross is used) that the area contains foreigners, negroes, or some low-grade physical development such as poor housing or sanitation, unpaved streets or alleys, etc.

NUMBER AND NAME—(2 Columns.)

The numbers in the first column indicate the order of importance of the playgrounds of the proposed system. A heavy line under a name indicates a present official playground. The letters C, S and N indicate the part of the city in which the playground is located (Central, South Side or North Side district.)

Owing to the fitting of old and new areas into the playground system, many such areas of influence are somewhat less than the fifteen-minute walking distance used for the evaluation of existing playgrounds in Part VI. No area of influence is mapped or has a number on this list for any Athletic Field Center if a Senior Playground is not combined with it. Most of these cases are in parks, and they will be found listed after number 100 in the list; but they should not be considered as ranking in that order (see above).

A Junior Playground within a given area of influence, but not located upon the same site as the Senior Playground serving that district, is placed next below that site on this list, is marked b, c, or d, but bears no number. This is for convenience only; and such Junior Playground should not be rated higher than succeeding items bearing a regular number.

Explanation of Table A [Continued]

ULTIMATE FACILITIES—(7 Columns.)

The black dot (.) shows that the site is now being used for the purpose indicated.

J. P.—Junior Playground, for children under 10 years, described in Part III, desirable minimum area one acre of usable land; more if combined with Senior Playground.

S. P.—Senior Playground, for children over 10 years, described in Part III, desirable minimum area two acres of usable land; more if combined with Junior Playground.

A. F. C.—Athletic Field Center, described in Part III, desirable minimum area five acres of usable land; more if other facilities are combined with it.

Locations for baseball, football and swimming are marked with a cross. In some cases this is a repetition of information in the A. F. C. column; in others it implies that such facilities are additional to the normal activities of the Senior Playground indicated in that column.

SITE—(12 Columns.)

Existing ownership or official lease of a site is indicated by a cross in one of the first three columns.

If the full acreage or the usable acreage of a site is not known the columns so headed are left blank. They are also blank if a specific site is not being described (see name column). The usable acreage column cannot be completed until topographic surveys have been made. A cross in the "Below Minimum" column means that the usable acreage is below the desirable minimum above described for the different types of playground.

New Usable Acreage needed for addition to an existing site is figured in the column so headed; that needed for a new site is noted in the next column. Where a specific site is suggested the actual acreage (if known) is put down in the needed columns even if that acreage is lower than the desirable minimum.

In the next four columns the Committee's recommendations are shown by crosses (alone or in a circle or diamond) for (1) immediate purchase, (2) early and future purchase, (3) early and future lease, and (4) that the choice between purchase and lease can be more wisely made later when more information is available. Recommendation to lease implies that permanent playground service may not be necessary because of change in the character of the locality, or it implies that the need for service should be tested with a leased ground. Note that the items marked for immediate purchase are those recommended to the Mayor and Council on April 14 and 17 (see Part 1).

DEVELOPMENT—(13 Columns.)

Crosses in these columns indicate that there should be done or provided the things noted in the column headings. The heavy line after "Enclosure" marks the point of development to which a site must be brought before it can be considered a playground.

If a playground is next to and co-ordinated with a school it is assumed that the Board of Education will provide in the school building such facilities as may be necessary—such as toilets, showers and the like.

TABLE - A - PROPOSED PITTSBURGH PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON CITY PLAN

SEE EXPLANATION OF TABLE - ALSO THE MAPS

1

NAME OF PLAYGROUND OR OF GENERAL LOCALITY	AREA OF INFLUENCE				ULTIMATE FACILITIES PRESENT USE MARKED •				SITE				DEVELOPMENT REQUIRED PROGRESSIVELY																						
	NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF 6 TO 16 YEARS	DELINQUENCY CASES - 6-21 YEARS	DENSITY OF POPULATION - AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE	INCLUDES NEGROES FOREIGNERS OR LOW GRADE DEVELOPMENT	TYPE				COMMUNITY CENTER	BASEBALL	FOOTBALL	SWIMMING	CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION PRIVATE-LEASED 1919	FULL ACREAGE	EXISTING-AREA			NEW		RECOMMENDATION PURCHASE	TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY	COMPLETE FINAL PLAN	GRADING & RET WALLS	ENCLOSURE-FENCE	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	TOILETS	WADING POOL	PLANTING-PARKING	SHELTER ONLY	RECREATION BUILDING	SWIMMING POOL	OTHER CONSTRUCTION			
					JUNIOR PLAYGROUND	SENIOR PLAYGROUND	ATHLETIC FIELD CENTER	ACREAGE OF USABLE LAND							BELOW MINIMUM	EXTENSION	USABLE ACRES NEEDED FOR																		
																		IMMEDIATE	EARLY FUTURE LEASE														NOT YET DECIDED		
1	Vicinity LARIMER SCHOOL, Larimer Ave.-C	2555	153	10 to 100	X	JP	SP						X			0.67	X	3	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		1		
2	b-LINCOLN SCHOOL, Lincoln & Frankstown A.-C	2995	105	50 to 140		JP	SP		CC				X					3				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		2	
	Vicinity SCHILLER SCHOOL, Chestnut St.-N					JP							X																						
	b-LOCKHART SCHOOL -see no.32-					JP																													
	c-EAST PARK near EAST PARK SCHOOL-N					JP																													
3	d-Vicinity EAST STREET SCHOOL					JP	SP																												3
	"SALT WORKS" SITE, Chateau & Page Sts. -N	3030	64	10 to 95		JP																													
	b-Vicinity MANCHESTER SCHOOL, Chateau St.-N					JP																													
4	SOHO, Wyandotte, Kirkpatrick, Soho, Reed Sts. -C	2300	139	15 to 110	X	JP	SP	AFC	CC	X	X				5.44		X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	
5	WASHINGTON PARK, Bedford & Elm St.-C	2025	181	10 to 155	X	JP	SP		CC	X	X				3.85								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	
	b-LETSCHE SCHOOL, Bedford Ave. -C					JP																													
6	ARMSTRONG, Sarah, 12th, 13th Sts. -S	2415	111	25 to 90	X	JP	SP		CC	X	X			X	1.3	1.3	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	6	
	b-SOUTH SIDE, High School 9th & Carson St. -S					JP									1.25																				
7	Vicinity FRANKLIN SCHOOL, Logan St. -C	1675	102	85 to 200	X	JP	SP																											7	
8	ANDREWS SCHOOL, Ella St.-Miller property -C	2275	79	0 to 145	X	JP	SP							X	0.99	0.77	X	2.2					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8	
9	South East Corner 26th & JANE STS. -S	2330	63	0 to 170		JP	SP				X	X																						9	
	b-WICKERSHAM SCHOOL, 30th & Carson St. -S					JP																													
10	ARSENAL PARK, Butler, 39th, 40th Sts. -C	2410	125	10 to 100		JP	SP	AFC	CC	X	X	X	X	X	12.88								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	
	b-STEPHEN C. FOSTER SCHOOL, Main above Butler St. -C					JP								X	1.14		X																		
	c-Vicinity LIBERTY AVE & 36th ST. -C					JP																													
11	Vicinity COLUMBUS SCHOOL, Irwin Ave. -N	2270	89	40 to 140		JP	SP		CC																									11	
	b-WEST PARK, near North A. & Resacca Pl. -N					JP																													
12	McKELVY SCHOOL, Bedford & Erin St. -C	1735	94	20 to 155	X	JP	SP		CC	X	X			X	3.86																			12	
13	WEST PENN, Braxton, 30th, nr Bigelow Bld. -C	1715	57	10 to 110	X	JP	SP	AFC	CC	X	X	X	X	X	12.31																			13	
14	TROY HILL & GARDNER, combined as 1 unit -N	1980	41	25 to 105	X	JP	SP		CC	X	X	X	X	X	10.48																				
15	ORMSBY PARK, S.22nd & Sidney Sts. -S	1975	91	10 to 100		JP	SP		CC	X	X	X	X	X	1.4																			15	
16	WARRINGTON, Warrington & Haberman Aves. -S	2010	37	25 to 95		JP	SP		CC	X	X	X	X	X	1.8																			16	
	b-BELTZHOVER SCHOOL, Cedarhurst & Estella St. -S					JP								X	1.4																				
17	Vicinity 55th & CELADINE STS. -C	1940	82	0 to 80		JP	SP	AFC	CC	X	X																							17	
18	North East Corner CENTER A. & OVERLOOK St. -C	1250	62	60 to 160	X	JP	SP		CC						0.84																			18	
19	SOUTH 18th ST. RAVINE -Quarry St. -S	1900	52	20 to 70		JP	SP	AFC		X	X	X	X	X																				19	
	b-Vicinity ALLEN SCHOOL, Allen St. -S					JP																													
	c-Vicinity JEFFERSON SCHOOL, Monastery St.-S					JP																													
20	WATT SCHOOL, Watt St. & Webster Ave. -C	1505	46	15 to 90	X	JP	SP							X	1.25																			20	
21	WESTINGHOUSE HIGH SCHOOL, Silver Lake -C	1785	42	0 to 90		JP	SP	AFC	CC	X	X	X	X	X	5.49																			21	

TABLE - A - PROPOSED PITTSBURGH PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

②

SEE EXPLANATION OF TABLE - ALSO THE MAPS

CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON CITY PLAN

NAME OF PLAYGROUND OR OF GENERAL LOCALITY	AREA OF INFLUENCE				ULTIMATE FACILITIES PRESENT USE MARKED				OWNER		SITE				DEVELOPMENT REQUIRED PROGRESSIVELY															
	NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF 6 TO 16 YEARS	DELINQUENCY CASES 6-21 YEARS	POPULATION OF AVE. PER PERSONS PER ACRE	INCLUDES NEGROES FOREIGNERS OR LOW GRADE DEVELOPMENT	TYPE		SPECIAL		CITY	BOARD OF EDUCATION	PRIVATE-LEASED 1919	EXISTING-AREA		RECOMMENDATION		TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY	COMPLETE FINAL PLAN	GRADING & RET. WALLS	ENCLOSURE-FENCE	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	PLAY APPARATUS	TOILETS	WADING POOL	PLANTING-PARKING	SHELTER ONLY	RECREATION BUILDING	SWIMMING POOL	OTHER CONSTRUCTION		
					JUNIOR PLAYGROUND	SENIOR PLAYGROUND	ATHLETIC FIELD CENTER	COMMUNITY CENTER				BASEBALL	FOOTBALL	SWIMMING	NEW USABLE ACRES NEEDED FOR														PURCHASE	ACTION
FULL ACREAGE	ACREAGE OF USABLE LAND	BELOW MINIMUM	EXTENSION	NEW SITE	IMMEDIATE	EARLY FUTURE	EARLY FUTURE LEASE	NOT YET DECIDED																						

| 22 | Vicinity BRUSHTON AVE. & BATAVIA ST. | C | 1935 | 29 | 10 to 75 | | | JP | SP | AFC | CC | X | X | |

TABLE - A - PROPOSED PITTSBURGH PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON CITY PLAN

SEE EXPLANATION OF TABLE - ALSO THE MAPS

3

NAME OF PLAYGROUND OR OF GENERAL LOCALITY	AREA OF INFLUENCE				ULTIMATE FACILITIES PRESENT USE MARKED				OWNER		SITE AREA				DEVELOPMENT REQUIRED PROGRESSIVELY														
	NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF 6 TO 16 YEARS	DELINQUENCY CASES - 6-21 YEARS	DENSITY OF POPULATION - AVER. PERSONS PER ACRE	INCLUDES NEGROES FOREIGNERS OR LOW GRADE DEVELOPMENT	TYPE				CITY	BOARD OF EDUCATION	PRIVATE-LEASED 1919	EXISTING		RECOMMENDATION		TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY	COMPLETE FINAL PLAN	GRADING & RET WALLS	ENCLOSURE-FENCE	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	PLAY APPARATUS	TOILETS	WADING POOL	PLANTING-PARKING	SHELTER ONLY	RECREATION BUILDING	SWIMMING POOL	OTHER CONSTRUCTION	
					JUNIOR PLAYGROUND	SENIOR PLAYGROUND	ATHLETIC FIELD	COMMUNITY CENTER				BASEBALL	FOOTBALL	SPECIAL	ACREAGE OF USABLE LAND														BELOW MINIMUM
50	Vicinity City Line & Millvale Borough	N	640	5	0 to 110			JP	SP									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		50
51	DARLINGTON PROPERTY, Marshall A. Brighton R.N		845	16	0 to 55			JP	SP	AFC	CC	X	X	24.0				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		51
52	SKUNK HOLLOW, South of # 10	C	525	16	45 to 110			JP	SP																				52
53	Vicinity FINEVIEW SCHOOL, Finview A. N		740	33	10 to 60			JP	SP																				53
54	BELLEFIELD SCHOOL, 5th A. & Bouquet St. C		665	42	0 to 60			JP	SP					2.43															54
55	South of Mt. Washington Park & # 28	S	765	20	0 to 45			JP	SP																				55
56	LANGLEY HIGH SCHOOL SITE, Sheraden S		790	9	0 to 40			JP	SP		CC																		56
57	b-HARWOOD SCHOOL, Hammond, Glennew Sts. S							JP	SP																				
58	ROOSEVELT SCHOOL, Greenfield, Loretta St. C		665	13	0 to 30			JP	SP	AFC		X	X	1.27															57
59	SHERADEN PARK, Aschenes St., Sheraden S		660	4	0 to 40			JP	SP					19.73															58
60	b-AMERICAN AVE. SCHOOL, Sheraden S							JP	SP					0.73															
61	c-CHARTIERS SCHOOL, Centralia St. S							JP	SP																				
62	FULTON SCHOOL, N. St. Clair & Hampton Sts C		535	14	0 to 45			JP	SP					0.97															59
63	see "b" under no. 31	C	425	24	0 to 65			JP	SP																				60
64	COLFAX SCHOOL, Phillips & Beechwood B. C		640	18	0 to 20			JP	SP				X	2.59															61
65	OLD WESTERN UNIVERSITY PA., Observatory A.N		500	7	10 to 50			JP	SP																				62
66	Vicinity JOHN MORROW SCHOOL, Davis Ave. N		530	19	0 to 30			JP	SP																				63
67	Vicinity CITY VIEW SCHOOL, Southside Ave. N		495	15	0 to 40			JP	SP																				64
68	LIBERTY SCHOOL, Ellsworth A. & Ivy St. C		415	27	0 to 40			JP	SP	AFC		X	X	1.5															65
69	PERRY SCHOOL, Perrysville A. & East St. N		595	4	0 to 20			JP	SP		CC																		66
70	WIGHTMAN SCHOOL, Wightman & Solway Sts. C		515	9	0 to 20			JP	SP			X		3.07															67
71	Vicinity MORNING-SIDE SCHOOL, Jancey St. C		465	24	0 to 20			JP	SP																				68
72	Vicinity CRAIG & NEVILLE STS	C	405	9	10 to 40			JP	SP																				69
73	Vicinity POINT BREEZE	C	360	31	0 to 40			JP	SP																				70
74	Vicinity ROSEDALE & MADIERA STS	C	280	5	25 to 70			JP	SP																				71
75	Vicinity BRUSHTON AVE. & UPLAND ST. C		175	5	20 to 85			JP	SP																				72
76	LUCKEY SCHOOL, Woodville Ave. S		405	4	0 to 30			JP	SP					0.55															73
77	BEECHVIEW, Beechview School, Sebring A. S		410	10	0 to 40			JP	SP	AFC		X	X	4.20															74
78	Vicinity KNOX SCHOOL	S	240	15	10 to 50			JP	SP																				75
79	STERRETT SCHOOL, Lang & Reynolds Aves. C		365	4	0 to 20			JP	SP					2.37															76
80	DOWN TOWN TRIANGLE	C	195	48	0 to 40																								77
81	see no. 34, Gladstone School	C	285	6	0 to 40																								78
82	Vicinity LEE SCHOOL, Los Angeles, Shiras S		290	0	0 to 45			JP	SP																				79
83	Vicinity VALLEY SCHOOL, East St. N		320	3	0 to 30			JP	SP																				80
84	Vicinity SPRING GARDEN BORO SCHOOL	N	255	0	0 to 30			JP	SP																				81

TABLE - A - PROPOSED PITTSBURGH PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON CITY PLAN

SEE EXPLANATION OF TABLE - ALSO THE MAPS

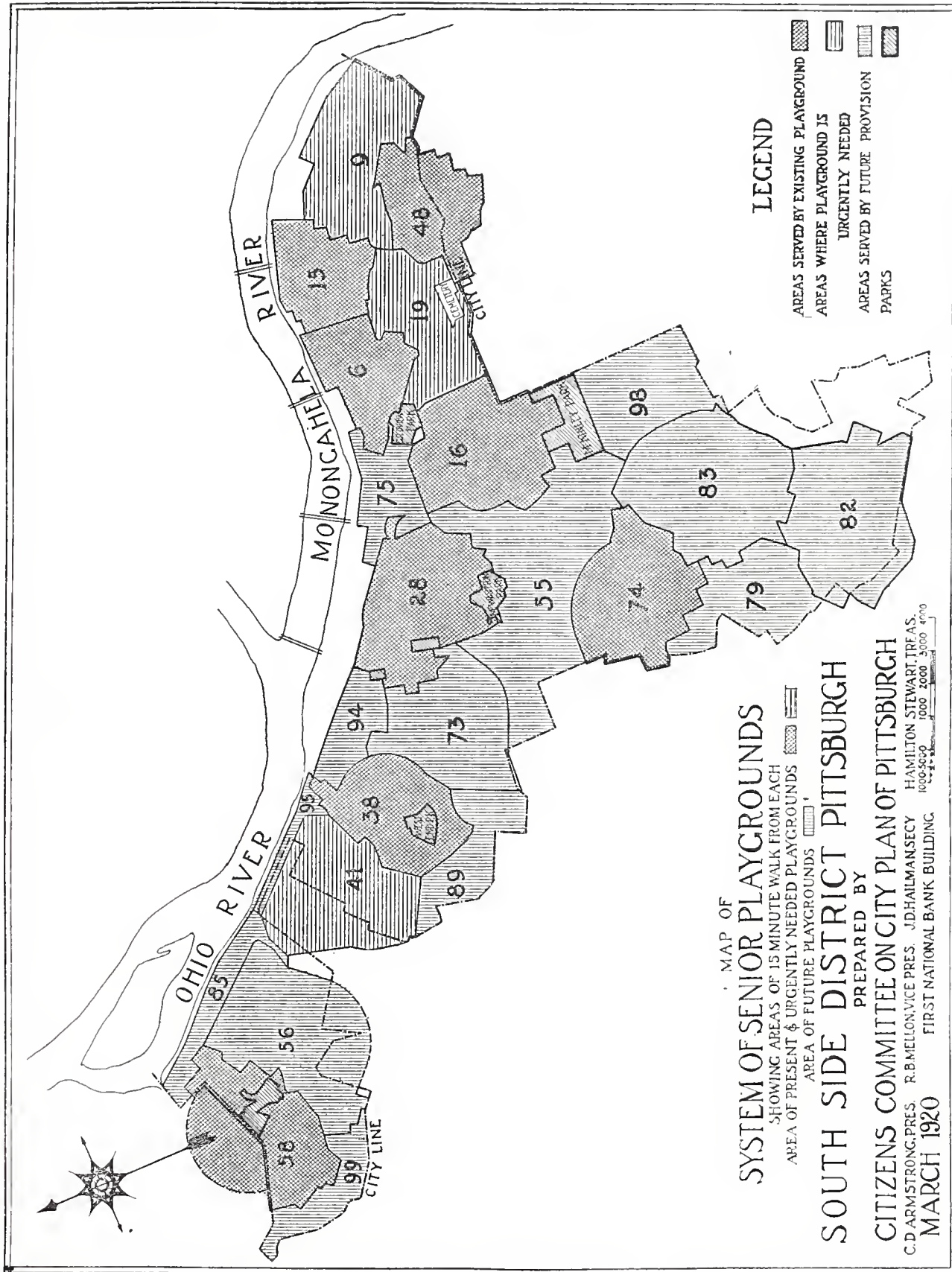
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NAME OF PLAYGROUND OR OF GENERAL LOCALITY C- CENTRAL DISTRICT S- SOUTH SIDE " N- NORTH SIDE " PRESENT OFFICIAL GROUND	AREA OF INFLUENCE				ULTIMATE FACILITIES PRESENT USE MARKED •				OWNER	SITE				DEVELOPMENT REQUIRED PROGRESSIVELY																		
	NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF 6 TO 16 YEARS	DELINQUENCY CASES- 6-21 YEARS	DENSITY OF POPULATION - AVER PER ACRE	INCLUDES NEGROES FOREIGNERS OR LOW GRADE DEVELOPMENT	TYPE			SPECIAL		EXISTING- ACREAGE OF USABLE LAND	NEW USABLE ACRES NEEDED FOR	RECOMMEND- ATION		TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY	COMPLETE FINAL PLAN	GRADING & RET WALLS	ENCLOSURE-FENCE	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	PLAY APPARATUS	TOILETS	WADING POOL	PLANTING-PARKING	SHELTER ONLY	RECREATION BUILDING	SWIMMING POOL	OTHER CONSTRUCTION						
					JUNIOR PLAYGROUND	SENIOR PLAYGROUND	ATHLETIC FIELD CENTER					COMMUNITY CENTER	BASEBALL														FOOTBALL	SWIMMING	CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION	PRIVATE-LEASED 1919	IMMEDIATE	EARLY FUTURE LEASE
82	Vicinity BROOKLINE SCHOOL	S	270	0	0 to 20	JP	SP	AFC	CC	X	X	X	X	0.63	X	7.5					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	82	
83	Vicinity WEST LIBERTY SCHOOL	S	285	3	0 to 20	JP	SP	AFC		X	X	X	X		X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	83	
84	Vicinity PARK PLACE SCHOOL, Braddock A.	C	265	2	0 to 25	JP	SP			X																					84	
85	Vicinity ESPLAN SCHOOL, W. Carson & Earl	S	275	9	0 to 25	JP	SP																								85	
86	Vicinity REBECCA & BLACK STS.	C	135	7	15 to 45																										86	
87	LINDEN SCHOOL, S. Linden Ave.	C	185	3	0 to 35	JP	SP			X			1.11	X																	87	
88	West of #39	C	170	2	0 to 30																										88	
89	South of #38, adjoining Westwood Boro.	S	120	0	0 to 40	JP	SP																								89	
90	South of #25 and #29	C	15	0	10 to 40																											90
91	Vicinity CARNEGIE TECH. SCHOOL	C	115	6	0 to 30																											91
92	Vicinity Washington Blvd. nr Highland Park	C	20	3	0 to 45																											92
93	Vicinity SWISSELM SCHOOL, Whipple St.	C	195	0	0 to 20	JP	SP																									93
94	Vicinity SNODGRASS SCHOOL, Sweetbrier St.	S	35	13	0 to 40	JP	SP																									94
95	Vicinity W. Carson & Steuben Sts	S	55	1	10 to 40																											95
96	Schenley Homestead Tract	C	145	0	0 to 20																											96
97	South of #26	C	20	2	0 to 30																											97
98	Vicinity BON AIR SCHOOL, Fordyce St.	S	145	2	0 to 20	JP	SP																									98
99	South of #58	S	105	1	0 to 10	JP	SP																									99
100	FORRESTER PROPERTY, North of #63	N	135	4	0 to 10	JP	SP																									100
	FRICK PARK	C						AFC			X	X	X																			
	SCHENLEY H.S. FIELD	C						AFC			X	X	X	9.71																		
	SCHENLEY PARK	C						AFC			X	X	X																			
	HIGHLAND PARK	C						AFC			X	X	X																			
	OLYMPIA PARK	S						AFC			X	X	X																			
	WEST END PARK	S						AFC			X	X	X																			
	MONUMENT HILL	N						AFC			X	X	X																			
	RIVERVIEW PARK	N						AFC			X	X	X																			
	WESTINGHOUSE PARK	C						AFC			X	X	X																			
	SAW MILL RUN VALLEY nr MCKINLEY PK S	S						AFC			X	X	X																			
	WEST PARK (see b under #11)	N																														
	SPRING HILL SCHOOL, Damas St.	N				JP		AFC						X																		
	LEWIS PLAYGROUND	C																														
	FLINN	C																														
	SULLIVAN	C																														

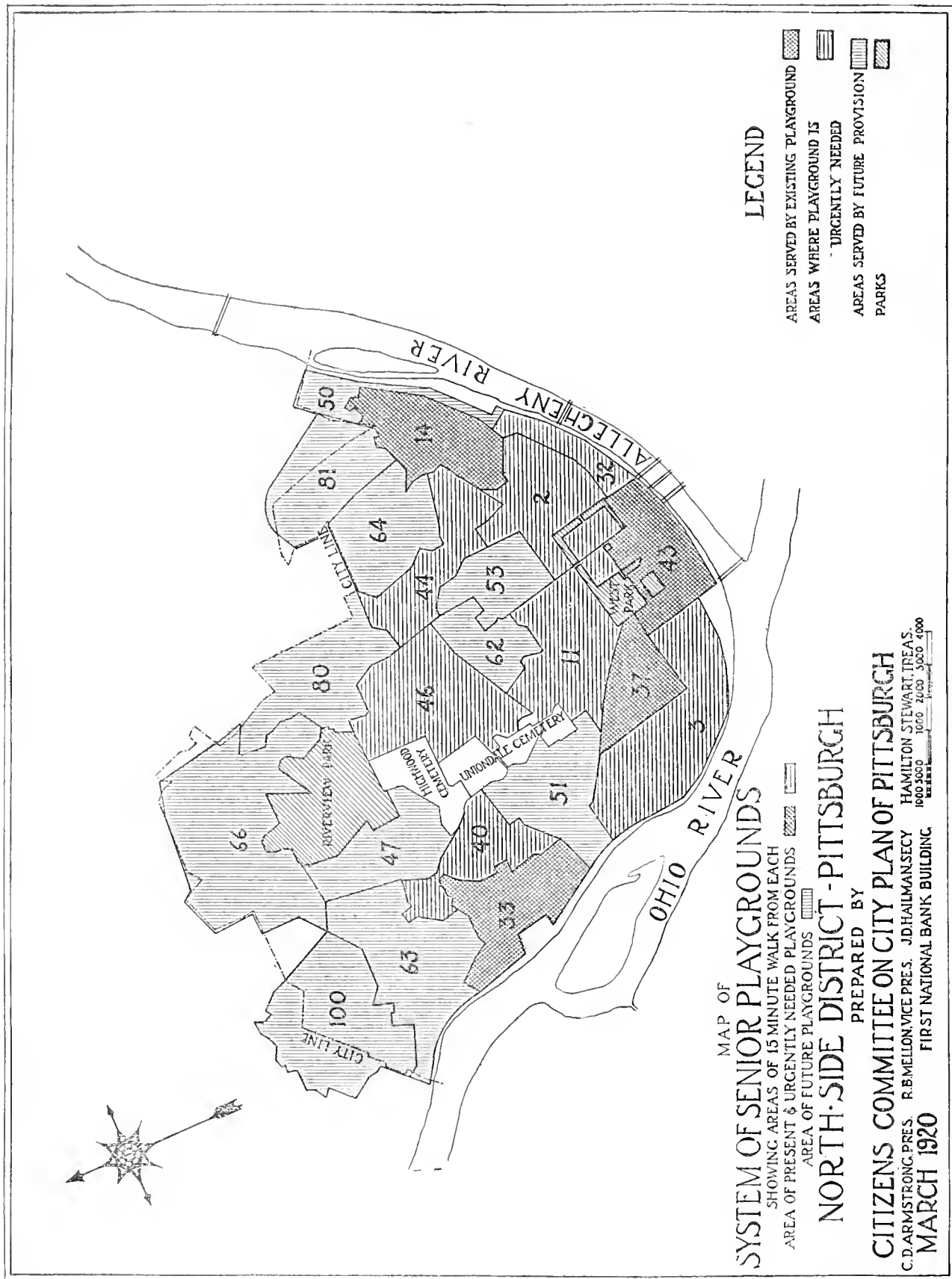
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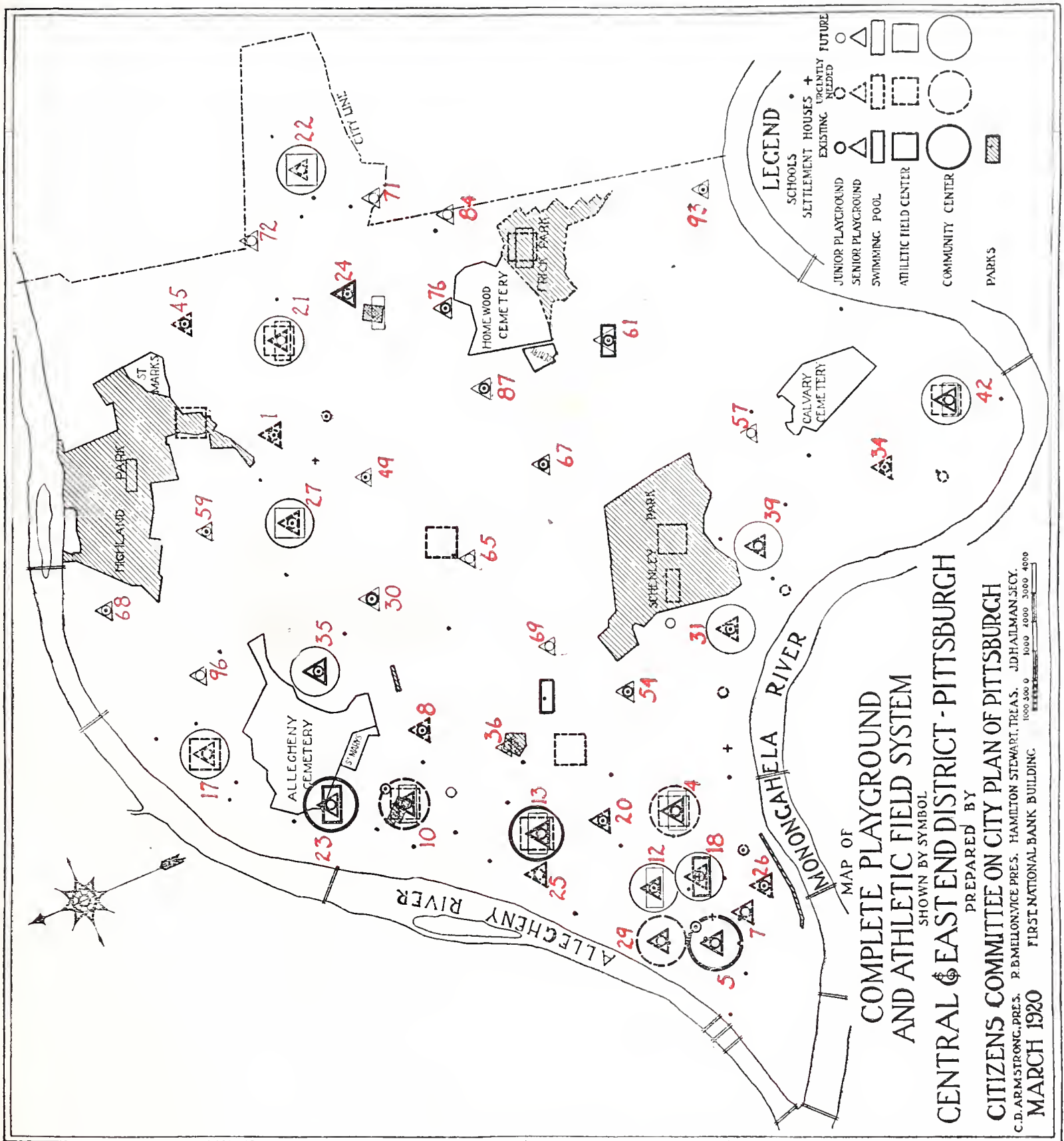
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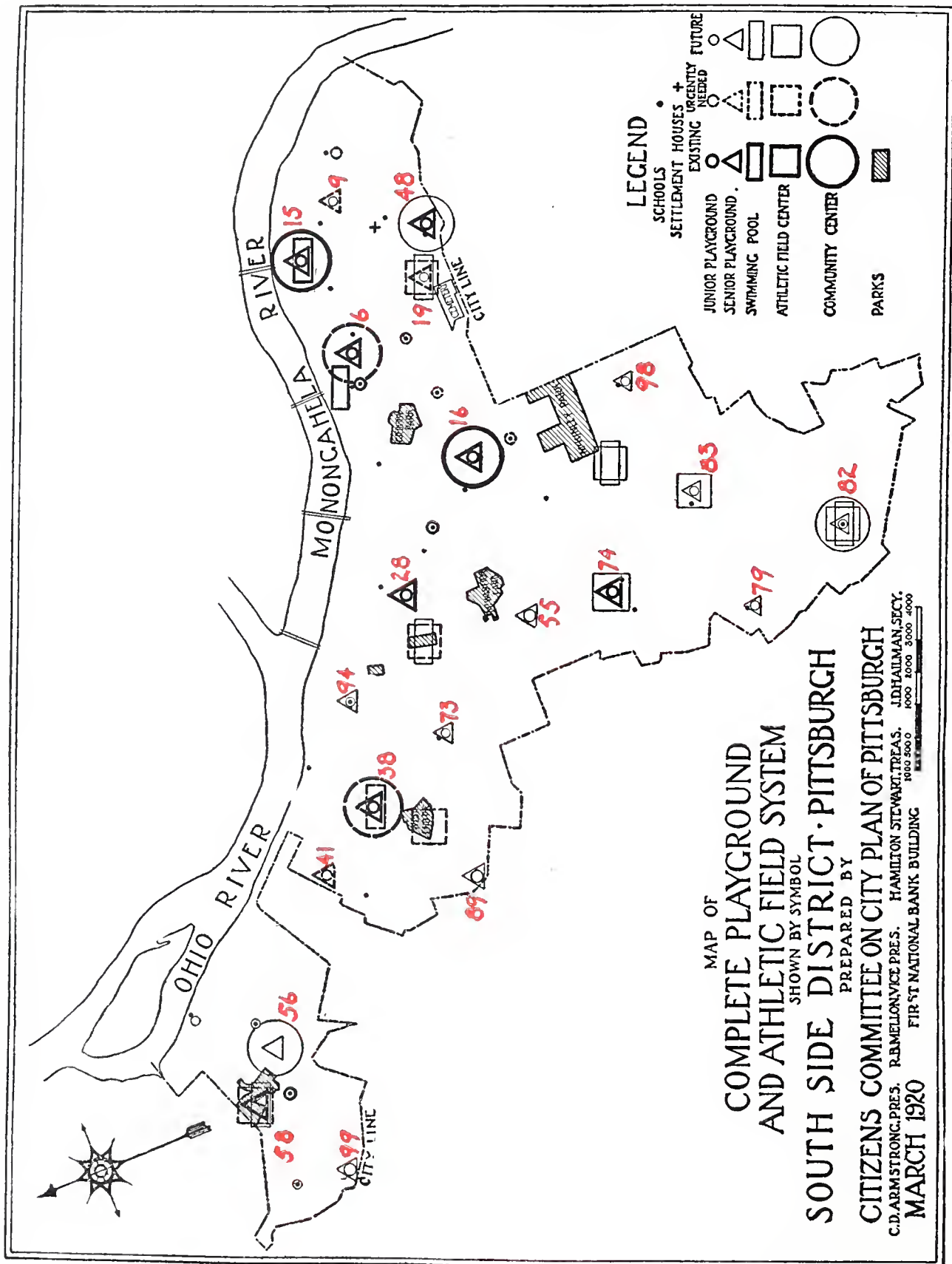


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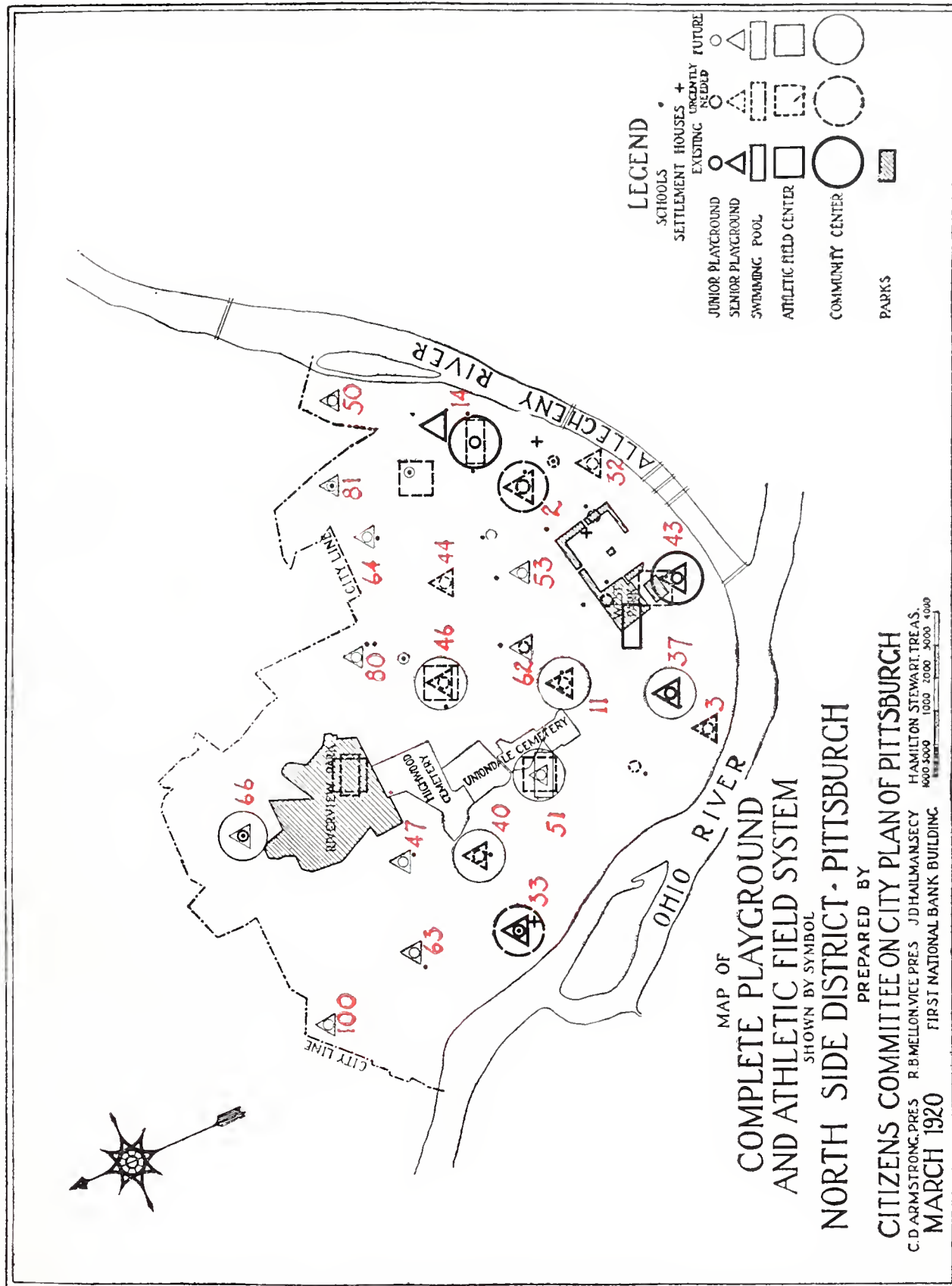


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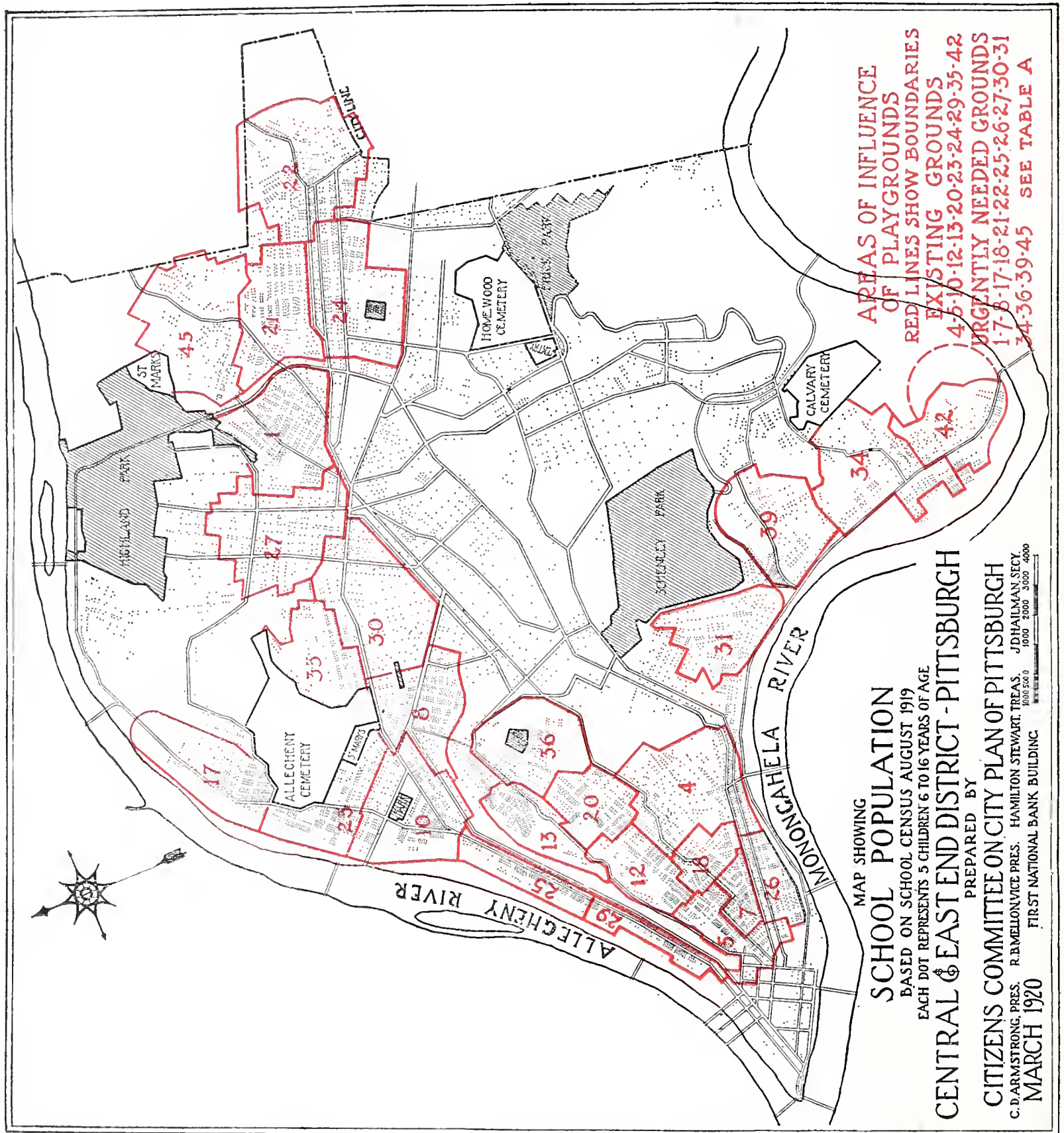


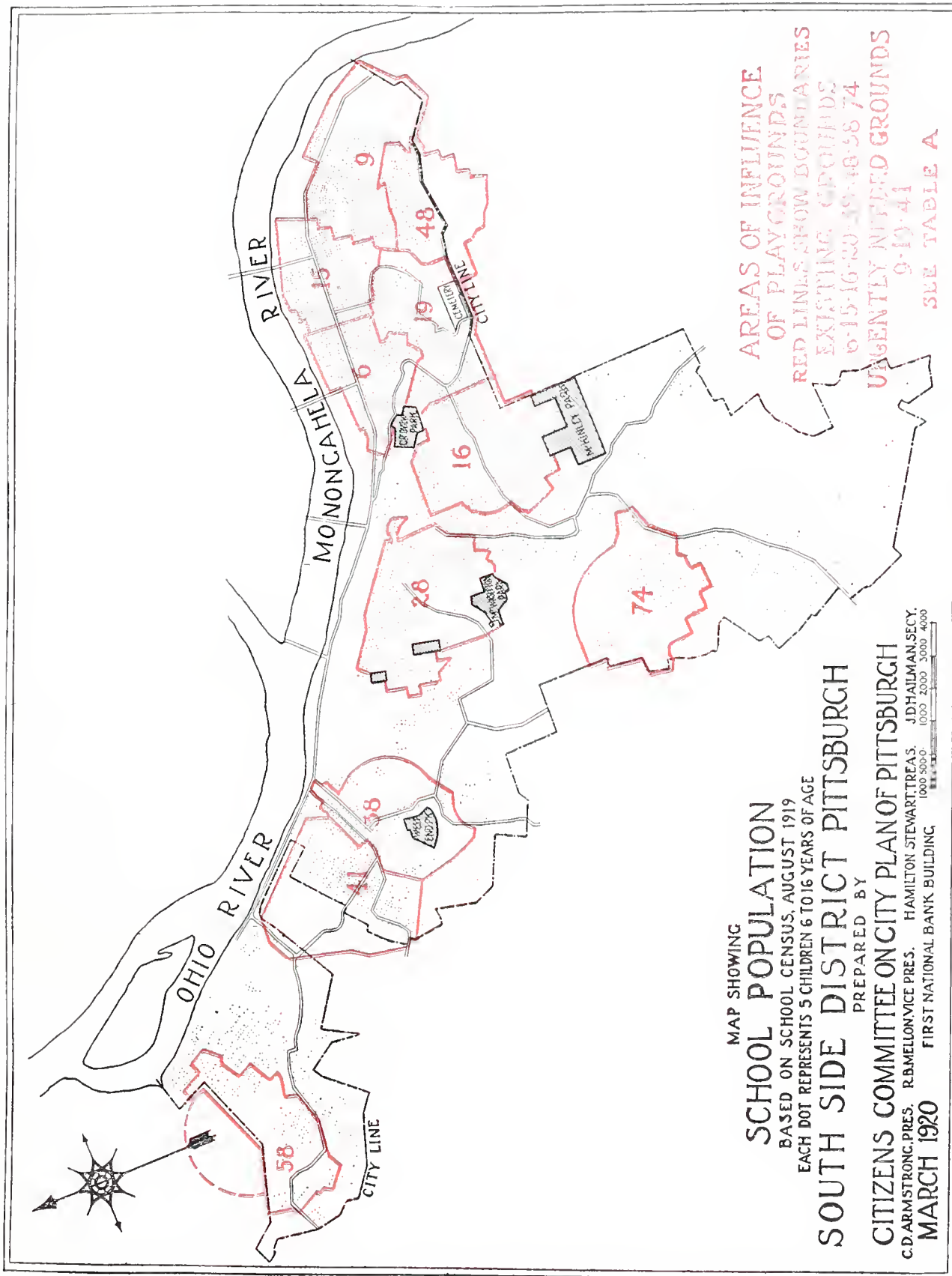


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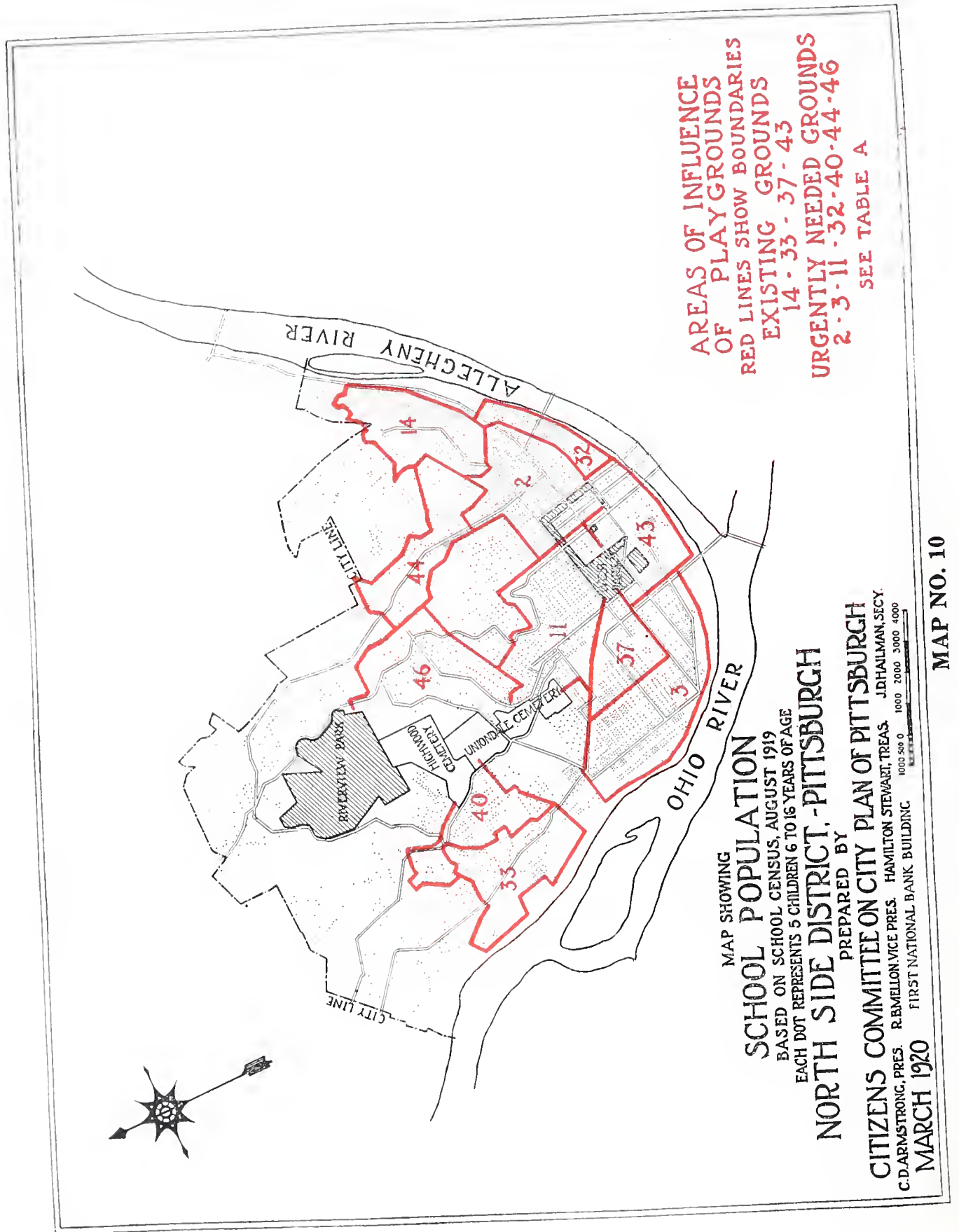
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MAP NO. 9

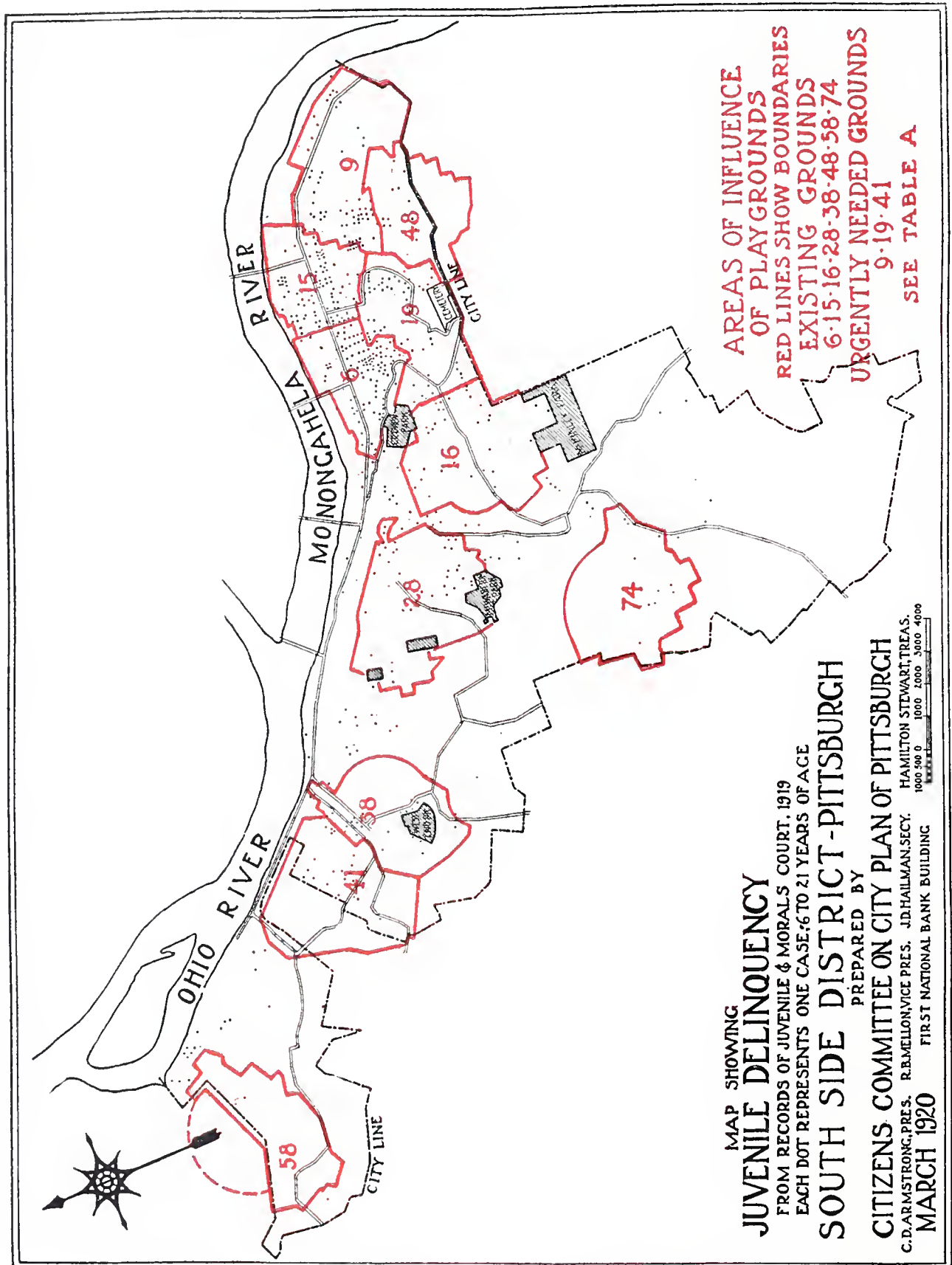
PITTSBURGH PLAYGROUNDS

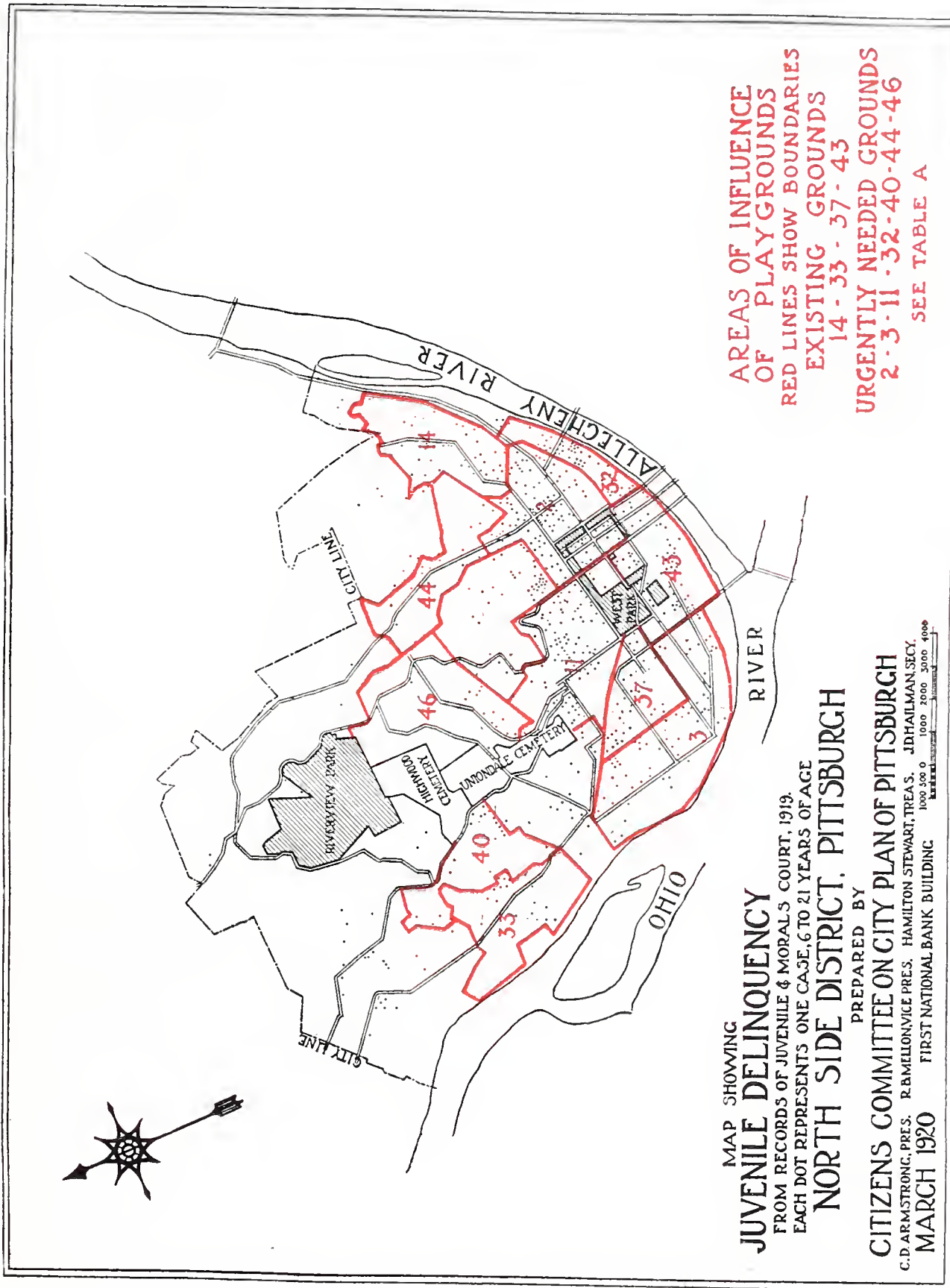


PITTSBURGH PLAYGROUNDS



MAP NO. 11





MAP NO. 13

PITTSBURGH PLAYGROUNDS

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